The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895. NO. 5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4,30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 2.33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Poker in Arkansas.

"It didn't take us long to get acquainted in Horton Centre. The glad hand was put out everywhere, and there was a jug or a tickler back of every one. After a couple of hours of this welcoming business somebody suggested a little game of draw just to pass the time, and a tall, lanky man said that it was pretty warm and we might as well go to his house and play on his piazzer as he called it. After the game had been going on half an hour or so Tobe and I just looked at each other. It was the softest, easiest outfit we had ever struck. The other four players just threw their money away, making the biggest fool bets anybody ever saw. Fact is, they couldn't have been worse poker players, if they hadn't seen a carn before in their lives. By eight o'clock at night we had all the money in sight, and Tobe said we'd better be starting out as it was a long walk home, and the moon would be getting low before we could reach there. The tall, lanky fellow begged us to stay till all night, but we had to refnse. We started home for Guffer's store through the woods just loaded down with cash and pretty near four hundred winner, when all of a sudden we heard dogs baying behind us. We both recognized hounds. Tobe said he reckoned somebody was coon hunting, but thought it was a mighty funny time of the year for 'em to do it, and he began to tell me about a coon hunt he had gone on once, when he broke off.

" 'Pard,' he hollard, 'get a tree; those dogs are after us.'

"I shinned up one and Tobe took another, and in two minutes the meanest lot of bigmouthed, mangy hounds you ever saw were cavorting around under us howling like hyenas. We both hoped somebody would come and pretty soon somebody did. It was the tall, lanky man. He came up and quieted the dogs, and then leaned on a long double-barreled gun and proceeded to address us. He said he was mighty pained to do what he had to do, but the fact was that Horton's Centre had been victimized ever since the railroad came by poker-playing strangers, who came in and cleaned up all the ready money in the community. He was sorry to say that we had returned the cordial hospitality extended to us in the same cruel way.

We had gone into a game with the Mayor, the town marshal, the leading merchant, and the County Treasurer, which was himself. The County Treasurer had staked the other gentlemen with all the available public fudns, and we had skilfully—he would not say dishonestly—won them all. It was his duty to require us to hand the winnings and any other small change we might have about us back. The dogs were not hungry, but would get so after awhile, and when we got tired of roosting and came down they might appease thier appetites with us. Besides there were some other citizens of Horton Centre back in the woods who could pick a 'possum out of the highest tree in the bottoms on the darkest night in the year. Did we shell out? We did. We threw the money we had down on the ground, and the tall lanky man gathered it up. Then he said good night and whistled to the dogs.

" 'You'll have a safe road to Guffer's,' he remarked in a hearty tone, as he moved off, 'and mebbe it might be as well ef you didn't mention this here little eppysode when you gits thar.' Tobe and I left Arkansas in three days, and I reckon some Arkansas cotton planters are waiting for us to come for their crops yet."

The Eagle Vanquished.

Charles Wisswell, of Carbonate, Minn., has a cat that is a king of its kind. Besides being a good mouser, this remarkable feline is death to mountain rats, night hawks and other small game. But the most remarkable incident in the cat's history happened a day or two ago. It was an encounter with a full-grown bird of freedom, and pussy was the victor. The cat was sitting on a pile of quartz paciently awaiting the reappearance of a chipmunk, which but a moment before it had chased into a hole, when suddenly the sky above the cat became darkened, and an omnious swish as if from a rapidly moving body fell upon pussy's ear. The cat sprang aside and in the place stood a full-grown bald eagle, its plumage ruffed and thirsting for blood. Pussy had sand and accepted the gage of battle.

It was a desperate struggle, although pussy was pretty badly scratched by the eagle's talons, it finally secured a devided advantage, having landed on the eagle's back. For a few moments the air was filled with fur and feathers, and the ground was all torn up, but pussy held on and in a short time succeeded in biting through the neck of its antagonist. The struggles of the eagle grew weaker and weaker, and soon ceased altogether, and pussy exhausted by the violent exertions and sore from wounds inflicted by the eagle's talons, rested for a moment, then, as calm as though sitting on a rug before the kitchen hearth, went carefully over the ruffled fur, made its toilet, and, seizing the body of the vanquished antagonist, drew it with much difficulty to the home of its master. Laying it at the master's feet, the cat purred its satisfaction, and in this way boasted of the victory. The combat was witnessed by a number of people. The eagle measured six feet four inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

The Territory of Alaska.

When in the year 1867 the United States paid Russia the sum of $7,200,000 for the territory of Alaska, the purchase caused no end of comment, and the caricaturist of the day marked the country down as a block of ice on which Uncle Sam cooled off in the summer. The territory was then forgotten until the disputes with Great Britain arose over the taking of seals, and with this came an arbitration which decided the United States to be in the wrong.

Now comes the annual report of Governor Sheakley to the Secretary of the Interior, which renews the interest in this faraway land and tells a wonderful story whose details are very attractive. The 580,107 square miles of Alaska represent a land surface twice as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with only 29,644 population, of which number but 4,298 are whites. Governor Sheakley declares that the fisheries have been succesful, the mines have yielded profitable returns, the population has been largely augmented by immigration, and the people have enjoyed a season of unusual progress and prosperity.

The salmon canning industry alone, which began in 1883 with a pack of 36,000 cases, has increased to 800,000 cases, and salmon in the rivers "occur in numbers so great as to exceed all belief."

Just Like Older Folks.

There are many reasons why care should be taken as to what is said in the presence of children. The little one here spoken of was evidently within ear-shot of one of the fashionable receptions now in vogue. With a child's quick imitativeness she makes use of what she has seen and heard for the benifit of her companions.

She was a bright little girl of about ten years, and she was playing with three or four girls younger than herself.

"Now I'll tell what we'll do" she was overheard to say "we'll play reception."

"Reception? what's that?" queried one of the little girls.

Oh! it's a kind of afternoon thing, something like a party; only you don't do much of anything but stand around and just kind o'giggle.

Oh! it's ever so easy to play. We'll want to make believe that we have tea in these little teacups of mine. Come I'll show you how to play it.

They arranged a little toy tea-set on a tiuy table in the corner of the room, then the instructress said:

"Now I'll be the lady who is giving the reception—'Mrs Mortimer, you may call me. All of you go out into the hall and come in with your hats on and rush up to me, and I'll say:

" 'My dears! how good it was of you to come!' "

"And what must we say?" asked one of the guests.

"Oh you must say, 'Why, we wouldn't have missed it for anything and then we must all giggle and laugh."

"What for?."

"Well, because—well, just because that's the way the big folks do. I don't know why and I guess they don't. Now, let's begin playing it."

In came the little guests, and the scene that followed was all the more ludicrous to the concealed listeners when they heard the erudite hostess say:

"That was something like it only you didn't giggle enough. Now you go and get some tea and stand around drinking it and all talk at once, and then you must all come and shake hands with me and say:

" 'I have had a perfectly lovely time,' and I'll say, 'Oh, I'm so glad and you'll come again, then, won't you?' and you'll say, 'Yes, indeed!' real loud and screechy, and I'll say, Oh! you must,' and then you go. It's a real nice thing to play if one knows how to play it right. Now let's play it all over again.

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The American people consume more bananas than all other nations of the earth. Last year they managed to do away with nearly eighteen million bunches, or about one bunch of twenty dozen bananas to every four persons. And the trade is still growing. This is only the imported bananas. Florida has begun to raise large quantities of the luscious fruit.

Wouldn't bid Against Her.

The property of Charles Schwardt, of Columbia, was put under the sheriff's hammer recently. An execution or $800 had been made upon his property, consisting of his household furniture and a large number of chickens. These latter were of fine breeding and really very valuable. Mrs. Schwardt was fondly attached to these. When the sheriff appeared to sell the chickens along with the rest of the property she could not hold back the tears. Schwardt's neighbors, who had dropped in to pick up some good bargains and good chickens looked on with pity.

Sheriff Hershey decided to dispose of the entire property at one bid. Then he asked for bids. Silence prevailed in the ranks of the assembled throng and Mrs. Schwardt wept. Down sank the figures until Mrs. Schwardt, looking up, said in a trembling voice:

"I bid 16 cents."

That settled it. Not a man in the crowd could be induced to go her a cent better and the sheriff was compelled to knock down the property to the wife of the man he was selling out. This price includes all the household effects as well as the beloved chickens.

Just What He Wanted.

A farmer entered a telegraph office in New York and sent this message to a woman in Canada:

"Will you be my wife? Please answer at once by telegraph."

Then he sat down and waited. No answer came. He waited till late in the evening, still no answer. Early the next morning he came in again, and was handed a dispatch—an affirmative reply. The operator expressed his sympathy.

" 'Twas a little rough to keep you so long in suspense."

"Look here, young feller," said the farmer, "I'll stand all the suspense. A woman that'll hold back her answer to a proposal of marriage all day so as to send it by night rates, is jest the economical woman that I've been a-waiting for?"

—It is said, that sarcastic girls are getting more numerous every day. With equal truth it might be observed that sarcastic girls generaly get left during the ice cream season. It is the confiding little duck who gets away with the congealed lacteal fluid.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up to Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swelling extant. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The crop of arbutus seems to be unusually abundant this season, and large returns have rewarded the many parties that have gone to the woods in search of it.

Look Out for "No. 1"

Your First Duty is to Yourself. Your Bodily Condition Calls for the Help to be Found in a Good

Spring Medicine

The best Preparation for this Purpose is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the viens, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and out door pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I am 74 years of age and have been afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for a great many years. I tried many things to cure them but failed. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely, and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and the skin is as smooth as any farmer's. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable medicine and always speak in its favor." LLOYD B. CHASE, Swansea, Massachusetts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25 cents.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

NYNU—18

There is no Mystery Here:

RIPANS Tabules

Are made up practically of the same ingredients that any good physician would prescribe for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulence, Headache, Constipation, Dizziness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE VITAL DIFFERENCE

However, is this: The physician's advice is worth a couple of dollars, and you pay the druggist half a dollar more for filling the prescription, while the Tabules cost only 50 cents.

Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail.

Ripans Chemic'l Co. 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WE PAY CASH For Newspaper Clippings of every description, and for the names of your neighbors, from $5 to $100, per thousand. Write first for particulars, inclosing stamp. The News Clipping Co., Dep't A, 304 W. 139th St., N. Y.

"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your Memory Will Shine if You Use

SAPOLIO

Scott's Emulsion

is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success. It is a most happy combination of flesh-giving, strengthening and healing agents, their perfect union giving them remarkable value in all

WASTING DISEASES.

Hence its great value in Consumption, wherein it arrests the wasting by supplying the most concentrated nourishment, and in Anæmia and Scrofula it enriches and vitalizes the blood. In fact, in every phase of wasting it is most effective. Your doctor will confirm all we say about it. *Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!*

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

World's Oldest Active Minister.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield has lately celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday. He is the oldest minister of the gospel in the world, in point of service, and the oldest Free Mason. A few weeks hence he had another celebration, when the seventy-fifth anniversary of his initiation into the Masonic order was signalized. Dr. Wakefield practices medicine, preaches the gospel, plays the organ in the church, composes music and writes books of hymns. He weighs 140 pounds, is hearty and healthy, and moves about with the alacrity of many of the younger men of the town. He is one of a family of ten children and his father came here from Ireland. All of the children are still living and the doctor is the oldest. Mrs. Wakefield, the doctor's wife, died last September at the ripe age of ninety-three years, and this was the first death in the family. The doctor's mother was a daughter of John M. Morton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Wakefield joined the Mount Pleasant Lodge of Free Masons in 1820, and for many years he was obliged to keep this connection a secret on account of the opposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the fraternity.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Northern California shipped during the year 1894, of green and dried deciduous fruits and citrus fruits and vegetables, 27,099 cars, and Southern California shipped 10,527 cars. The increase of shipments for 1894 over 1893 was 164 per cent.

Consumption kills more people than rifle balls. It is more deadly than any of the much dreaded epidemics. It is a stealthy, gradual, slow disease. It penetrates the whole body. It is in every drop of blood. It seems to work only at the lungs, but the terrible drain and waste go on all over the body. To cure consumption, work on the blood, make it pure, rich and wholesome, build up the wasting tissues, put the body into condition for a fight with the dread disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery fights in the right way. It will cure 98 per cent. of all cases if taken during the early stages of the disease. Its first action is to put the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys into good working order. That makes digestion good and assimilation quick and thorough. It makes sound, healthy flesh. That is half the battle. That makes the "Discovery" good for those who have not consumption, but who are lighter and less robust than they ought to be.

HUNTINGTON ARRESTED.

The Railroad Magnate Charged With Violating Interstate Commerce Law.

INDICTMENT FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Charge Based on the Issuance of a Southern Pacific Railroad Pass---Application for a Warrant of Removal to San Francisco---Released on His Own Recognizance.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was arrested at New York City on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Northern District of California, charging him with having committed a crime against the United States in violation of the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The violation charged in the indictment is that Mr. Huntington is guilty of unjust discrimination under section 2 of the act in granting a free pass over all the lines of the Southern Pacific road to Frank B. Stone, a resident of San Francisco. Section 10 of the act, as amended in 1889, declares such a violation a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding $5000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Huntington was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and admitted his identity, and by him committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, pending an application to the United States Circuit Court for a warrant of removal to San Francisco for trial. Application for the warrant was made before Judge Brown in the Federal Building by District-Attorney Macfarlane, and on application of Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. Huntington's counsel, argument on the application was fixed for a future day. Mr. Huntington was discharged on his own recognizance pending the hearing. The attention of the Grand Jury was called to the case by Judge Morrow in the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco on February 15 last, when the judge charged the Grand Jury. He said that Frank B. Stone was a witness in the "strikers' case" in December, 1894, on behalf of the Government. On December 6 he had sworn that he was a lawyer in San Francisco. He left that city on June 30 on a pleasure trip to Ashland, Oregon, on the Oregon express, but got no farther than Red Bluff, the train being stopped. On cross-examination he had said that he was not connected with the company in any way, shape, or manner; he had traveled on passes and was then traveling on Mr. Huntington's personal pass. While acting as manager of Mr. De Young's campaign he had blank passes which he got from the railroad company and gave away as occasion required. He had no connection with the company. He also had a personal pass for the Pullman cars, and was not connected with that company. In conclusion Judge Morrow said:

"You will observe that Mr. Stone testifies that his destination was Ashland, in the State of Oregon, or to some place beyond in that State. He was therefore on a journey that carried him from this State into another, bringing his transportation within the laws of the United States relating to interstate commerce. It will be noticed further that Mr. Stone does not claim to belong to any of the excepted or privileged classes mentioned in section 22 of the interstate commerce act. His claim is that the pass was given to him as a matter of personal favor and friendship. You will therefore examine all the facts in this case, and ascertain to what extent the pass system has been employed, if at all, by the officers of the Southern Pacific Company, in favoring individuals not entitled to such favors under the law in the matter of free transportation beyond the boundary of the State."

DEATH OF SIR BEDIVERE.

He Was the Champion Dog, and Once Sold for $12,500.

Sir Bedivere, the champion St. Bernard, has just died of gastritis at the Pratt Kennels, Little Rock, Ark.

Sir Bedivere, who was bred by Thomas Green, a druggist of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, was undoubtedly the finest specimen of the rough coated St. Bernard ever sent into a show ring. He was seven years old and measured thirty-three inches at the shoulder, while he weighed about 215 pounds. In 1891, when three years old, he was sold to E. B. Sears, of Melrose, Mass.

SIR BEDIVERE.

for $12,500, which is about the highest price ever paid for a dog. He was brought to this country in February, 1891, and remained in Melrose for some time, when Mr. Sears sold him to W. C. Reick, of the New York Herald. In 1893, when Mr. Reick disposeed of his kennel, Sir Bedivere was sold to C. A. Pratt, of Little Rock, Ark., the owner of the Argyle Kennels.

In color Sir Bedivere was orange, with perfect white markings and dense black shadings. He was gentle and affectionate in disposition and gifted to a remarkable degree with the characteristic intelligence of the St. Bernard. His pedigree showed blue blood extending through several generations of canine ancestry.

Increased Wages for 24,000 Men.

The mills at Fall River, Mass., have resumed operations under the scale of wages in operation previous to August 20, 1894. Twenty-four thousand workers were benefited. There is every prospect of a fair trade during the coming summer, as the mills are now fairly well sold ahead. Since the last reduction of wages there has been the greatest scarcity of help ever known.

Dropped Dead at a Convention.

While reading a paper before the Florida State Medical Association, in session at Gainesville, Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, Fla., dropped dead. He was one of the ablest physicians in Florida.

INCOME TAX REHEARING.

Supreme Court Will Hear Counsel's Rearguments in the Case.

COURT'S ACTION IS UNUSUAL.

Two Lawyers on a Side to Be Heard Before a Full Bench on May 6---Judge Jackson Believed to Have Been Virtually Made Umpire---Receipts From the Tax During February and March.

The United States Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Fuller, made the following order in regard to the petitions for a rehearing of the income tax question.

"The consideration of the two petitions (the income-tax petitions) for rehearing is reserved until Monday, May 6, when a full bench is expected, and in that event two counsel on a side will be heard at that time."

A Washington despatch says that although the order does not explicitly so state, it means that argument will be heard, on the merits of the income-tax question itself, not on the question whether or not there shall be a rehearing of the suits heretofore decided. The explanation given unofficially by the court of the meaning of its order indicates a probability that before final adjournment for the present term, a final determination of the full court on the mooted income tax question may be expected. In reopening the cases the court, it is stated, will not vacate the order it has made already, but will let its decision stand for the present, and will only modify the original entry in the event that, as a result of the reargument, a majority of the court decide to overrule the conclusions heretofore reached.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JACKSON.
(Virtually made umpire in the question of reopening the income tax case.)

The announcement by the court is further corroboration of reports of improvement in the health of Judge Jackson, as it was made only after assurances that unless his case took a turn for the worse he would be able to return to his seat on the bench by May 6.

The course adopted by the court is a very unusual one, and men familiar with its procedure for many years can recollect but one instance in which a like action has been taken, and that was in the seventies.

No authoritative statement could be secured of the reasons for the order, but the theory is advanced that the court is again evenly divided and that Judge Jackson has been virtually made umpire of the question of rehearing the cases.

Receipts From the Tax.

During February and March, the sum of $28,657.79 has been paid into the Treasury on account of the income tax, as follows: From persons, $19,802.19; from corporations, $8855.60. For March the income tax collected amounted to $16,839.63.

Other figures from the monthly statement prepared by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller show that receipts from internal revenue sources for the nine months ended March 31 were $109,995,015.60, an increase over 1894 of $1,950,163.29.

The receipts for the month of March were $3,230,355 less than for March, 1894.

NEW MONEY ORDERS.

A New Form Like a Bank Draft Hereafter to Be Used.

The Postoffice authorities at Washington have for some time been dissatisfied with the form of money order now used, which was designed a year ago, and put in use with the beginning of the present fiscal year. It is criticised on account of the size, which adds a good deal of unnecessary bulk to the mails, and besides this objection the design is not altogether pleasing. For several weeks efforts have been made to fashion a blank that would combine the requisite characteristics. It is intended to secure a handsome form if possible. The present blank has been severely criticised on this score.

The form to be next introduced will be unlike all its predecessors in shape, resembling a bank draft rather than a sheet of foolscap. The present scheme of tearing off the end so as to leave the amount of the order fixed in the figures torn off at the stub will be retained. While it is sometimes said that there is danger of these notched stubs being torn off and the amount of the order changed or vitiated, this is something that has yet to occur for the first time to the knowledge of anyone connected with the money order office. This feature will be retained for the security it affords against forgery or alteration, and the new blank will be instead of an upright note form, an elongated slip like a bank draft, which by two folds can be put in a letter just as a check or draft would be, and add very little to its weight or bulk. The new form will doubtless be ready for use with the beginning of the new postal year.

Ex-Senator Wilson Dead.

Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson died at his home in Fairfield, Iowa, from paralysis of the brain.

Mr. Wilson was born in Newark, Ohio, on October 19, 1828. He came to Iowa in 1853 and located at Fairfield. He was elected to Congress for the First Iowa District three times, retiring in 1869. He had the offer of the place of Secretary of State in Grant's first cabinet, but declined. He was elected to the United States Senate from Iowa in 1882 and was re-elected in 1888.

A CALAMITY IN FRANCE.

Over a Hundred Persons Drowned by a Bursted Reservoir.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000.

The Disaster Occurred at Bouzzy and a Large Tract of Country Was Inundated ---Half a Dozen Villages Suffered---Searching for the Dead---Farm Houses Swept Away and the Crops Ruined.

The reservoir on the dyke of the canal at Bouzzy, near Epinal, France, gave way, sweeping away many houses with their inmates. The flood quickly subsided, and a search for the bodies of the dead was immediately made.

The disaster occurred at five o'clock a. m. The rush of water through the villages was so sudden that there was hardly any chance to escape, and many persons were drowned in their beds. The number of deaths exceeded 130.

The Bouzzy reservoir fed the southern branch of the Eastern Canal. The water followed the valley of the Aviere. The sudden accretion of the canal burst its banks, and the water poured from it over six miles of country until the channel was empty.

The torrent, hemmed in by high hills, rushed down the valley like a bore, sweeping the villages mentioned, and after a course of ten miles emptying into the Moselle at Nonexy and Chatel.

Every house at Bouzzy was demolished; and very few remain at Les Forges, where there are 1400 inhabitants. At Uxegney twenty-three persons were drowned. Every building was destroyed at Darnieulles, where the population number 600.

Notwithstanding the fact that Nonexy is ten miles from the dam, many of the inhabitants of that place had not time to reach the upper portions of their dwellings before the torrent was upon them. Many farmers throughout the valley are ruined, and a large number of families are without food or clothes. The damage caused by the flood is estimated at $10,000,000.

The Bouzzy reservoir had a capacity of 7,000,000 cubic metres. The torrent carried off bodily some of the houses in the villages of Bouzzy, Darnieulles, Uxegney and Domevres, and swamped many others, besides demolishing walls, bridges, roads, crops and farm buildings. A large part of the valley is little more than a morass, with timbers and uprooted trees protruding from the mud.

Much damage was done to the villages at some distance from the dam. As the flood swept down the valley it gathered an immense quantity of timbers and tree trunks, which were thrown against the buildings in the lower neighborhoods.

Part of the Bouzzy tavern was found on the bank of the Moselle, eleven miles distant. The exact cause of the break is not known. Some think the defect was in the plan of the structure, which was vertical. Others assert that the dam, though originally strong had been cracked for years.

The little Aviere brook, which ordinarily is but seven feet wide, has been converted into a lake a mile and a half broad. Soldiers and workingmen from the Department of Roads are burying cattle and sheep as rapidly as possible to prevent disease. Hundreds of carcasses were put underground.

The masonry on the Bouzzy dam was begun in 1879 and finished in 1884. It was strengthened in 1889. The dam was 550 yards long, sixty-six feet high, and the same thickness at the base. It was built against vertical rock and on sandstone.

AIR OF SLUMS IS GOOD.

Professor Billings Upsets All Existing Notions About Ventilation.

Philadelphia was selected by the National Academy of Sciences as its next place of meeting. The Barnard gold medal was awarded to Lord Rayleigh for his discovery of argon in the atmosphere. The Watson medal was presented to Seth C. Chandler for his researches in astronomy.

A paper by Dr. John S. Billings evoked considerable discussion. Dr. Billings held that in exhaled breath no conditions of disease exist and no poisonous bacteria are contained. The breath even of a consumptive is not dangerous. It is never in the air itself that such disease spreads, but in the dust from sputa. The whole theory of the paper was subversive of accepted ideas of ventilation. Dr. Billings went so far as to say that, aside from inhaling poisonous organic matter, breathing the pure air of the mountains secures no special immunity from disease over breathing the air of the slums.

WATERMELON PLANT PEST.

An Unknown Insect Has Attacked the Patches in Southern Georgia.

Reports from an authoritative source have reached the Agricultural Department that an unknown insect has attacked the water melon plants in Southern Georgia, and now threatens to destroy that product. The department at once despatched Assistant Entomologist D. W. Coquillet to the spot to make a thorough investigation. He will make a close study of this new pest and experiment in remedies for its eradication. This insect is said to be a small black bug that eats off the plant just below the surface of the ground. This industrious little worker appears also to have a co-partner in evil in the shape of a white worm that injures the root of the young plants.

The Southern railroad companies, who, during the season, transport thousands of tons of this product, have joined the farmers in urging the department to interfere and prevent the spread of the ravage, if possible.

Electric Cars Stopped by Eels.

At New London, Conn., the new organ of St. James's Episcopal Church was stopped twice by eels in forty-eight hours. The electric street cars over the city were obliged to suspend running, as the power did not work on account of eels. All the trouble is caused by these fish getting into the supply-pipes and shutting off the water used in steam boilers.

Caught $18,000 Worth of Sturgeon.

The richest sturgeon catch on record along the Delaware was that of a few nights ago when over 300 monster fish were brought in to Milford, Del. The biggest weighed 600 pounds, and many of them were above 200 pounds each in weight. The Delaware fishermen, in this catch, earned $9000, and New Jersey fishermen were equally successful.

BRITISH IN NICARAGUA.

They Take Forcible Possession of the Port of Corinto.

NO RESISTANCE WAS OFFERED.

Twenty-two Boatloads of Bluejackets and Marines Land on Nicaraguan Soil With Machine Guns at the Bows—The Town Deserted—England's Difficulty in Collecting Her Debt.

A dispatch from Corinto, Nicaragua, says: The occupation of Corinto by English forces is now an accomplished fact, and the British flag is floating over the public buildings in the town.

Twenty-two boatloads of marines and bluejackets, numbering between 350 and 400 men, left the ships at 6 o'clock a. m., on the day set by the British in their ultimatum demanding the immediate payment of the $75,000 "smart money" awarded to Consul Hatch for his expulsion from Nicaraguan territory. They met with no resistance whatever on landing and took peaceful possession of the town, making their headquarters at the barracks. Proclamations announcing the occupation were posted at the corners of the streets.

The town is deserted, three-fourths of the population having withdrawn to the interior. The remaining local officials are leaving by a special train. They have locked all the public buildings and are taking the keys away with them. As all were quiet, the marines and bluejackets returned to their ships, leaving behind a guard of about fifty men. Later on some excitement was visible.

In concluding his communication to the commander of the port, Rear Admiral Stephenson wrote as follows:

"In the event of its being your intention to offer resistance to my occupying the town, I give you this timely notice to remove all women and children to a place of safety well away from the town, as I intend my ships to open fire on the principal buildings."

Nicaragua's reply to the ultimatum from Great Britain was handed to Rear Admiral Stephenson at six o'clock p. m. It is in substance as follows:

"The Government of Nicaragua regrets its inability to comply with your wishes. There cannot be a doubt that justice bids it refuse to comply with the ultimatum, and it considers the proposed method of carrying the ultimatum into effect as contrary to sound principles and the rights of persons. In virtue of this the Government solemnly protests against the military occupation of the port of Corinto, against all acts of jurisdiction which you or any of your subordinates may exercise in Nicaraguan territory and against any violent means that may be used to force Nicaragua to comply with the ultimatum as being contrary to the sovereignty of the Republic and highly offensive to its dignity and independence. The Government persists in proposing arbitration or any other means recognized by the laws of Nations for the settlement of the questions in dispute."

The reply means that the Government of Nicaragua declines to accept any responsibility for consequences which may follow the occupation of Corinto.

A despatch from Managua, the capital, says that the populace of the city rose en masse, calling upon the Government to refuse to accept the ultimatum and to resent the insult to the Nation. The mob went to the barracks and got the military band, with which it paraded the streets. Wild enthusiasm prevailed and the crowd filled the air with their shouts, crying "Hurrah for free Nicaragua and the Americans!" "Down with the English!" and "Death to tyrants!"

When passing in front of the British Consulate the mob attempted to tear down the English coat of arms displayed over the door. Fifty policemen, with revolvers in their hands, opposed the mob. They drove it back, and finally succeeded in frustrating its design.

The National palace is filled with all classes of people, begging to be given arms that they may go to Corinto and fight the English. A public meeting was held and telegraphed to the other municipalities of the Republic urging that resistance should be offered by the entire country.

The President has ordered that no Pacific Mail steamers shall call at Corinto. The Nicaraguan Government sent out a circular note to the European and other Nations justifying its conduct during the present incident.

A Colon dispatch says that the Nicaraguan forces at Corinto withdrew, crossing the lagoon separating the town from the mainland, and are now strongly intrenched there. The British ships had taken a position from which they can open fire if the Nicaraguan forces should attempt to interfere with the occupation of the town. Corinto is almost deserted, a bombardment having been generally expected.

The town of Corinto is so situated as to be almost entirely surrounded by water. It is connected with the mainland by a bridge 600 yards in length. The Corinto soldiery and people removed to the mainland across this bridge. The town has a population of about 2000 souls. Many of the inhabitants are foreigners, principally Americans, Germans, Italians, and British, engaged in trade. It is the principal port of entry for Nicaragua.

Should the determination not to pay the $75,000 indemnity demanded by Great Britain be adhered to, the occupation of Corinto by the British forces may be indefinite.

Declaring Corinto a closed port means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half the imports into the country without violating the law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated, and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior. In this case the length of the stay of the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional as it is upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded.

Great disappointment is expressed at the failure of the United States to secure some modification of Great Britain's terms. Mr. Bayard's request for a brief respite in order that Nicaragua might pay the indemnity in London was refused by Lord Kimberley. Had this respite been granted Nicaragua would have borrowed the money in New York to settle the British demand.

The last advices from Corinto were that the opposition to President Zelaya threatened to start a movement to overthrow his administration.

Next W. C. T. U. Convention.

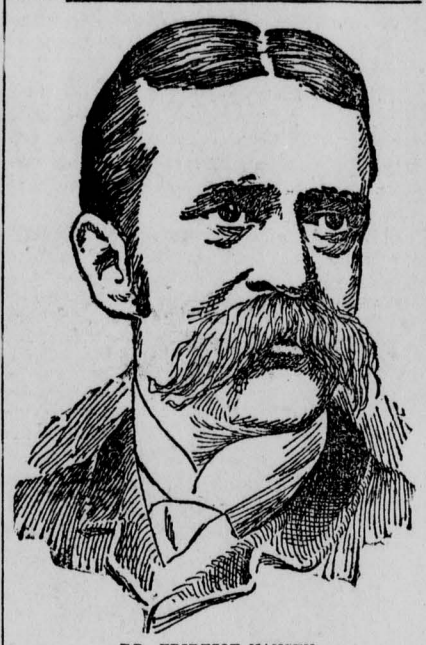
October 18th has been fixed for the date of the next National Convention of the W. C. T. U.

IS DR. NANSEN ALIVE?

Rumors That the Intrepid Explorer Has Found the North Pole.

A Paris paper publishes a rumor that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer who was reported lost, is alive and has discovered the North Pole. Dr. Nansen sailed from Christiania, Sweden, on the 24th of June, 1893, in a small steamer, the Fram, with the intention of boldly entering the ice pack in the vicinity of the New Siberian Islands, expecting to be carried by the drift, previously ascertained to be toward the northwest, over or near the North Pole, and southward again by the current that comes down between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

If Dr. Nansen should come back successful from his novel and wonderful voyage, no



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

one can doubt that he will be the most famous man of the century.

Dr. Nansen is quite a remarkable man in many respects. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed curator of the Museum at Bergen. Six years later he headed a party of six young men, which, landing on the east coast of Greenland, was the first to cross that continent over the great mer-de-glace that had baffled many older and more experienced explorers. He is now but thirty-four years old.

The prestige derived from this brilliant achievement enabled him to secure friends and funds for putting his present expedition in the field. The Norwegian Parliament appropriated about $52,000 toward the expenses of the expedition and many private contributions were made, among them $5000 from the King.

The Fram is so designed that it was believed she would force all the ice she met to pass under her bows and lift her up, instead of crushing her, as often occurs to other vessels.

The entire crew of twelve persons, carefully selected from the many volunteers ready to risk their lives in this enterprise, occupy the cabin with the commander. This cabin is heated by a petroleum stove and is lighted by electricity generated by the turning of a capstan, around which the members of the crew are required to march a certain number of times each day for exercise, while the vessel is imbedded in the ice, and all ordinary labor is suspended.

GENERAL M'COOK RETIRED.

The Last of the "Fighting McCooks" Returns to Private Life.

After having been continuously in the service of the United States for forty-three years, Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook has been retired from the army, a step made necessary by the law, as he has reached the age of sixty-four years. For the first time in nearly half a century the army is without a McCook on its active rolls, and with the retirement of Major-General McCook the last of the "fighting McCooks" goes into private life.

McCook was a Major-General in the war times, and before his thirtieth birthday was commanding a brigade, had fought in Shiloh, and won the highest praises from General W. T. Sherman. McCook's war record was an enviable one, and that it was not a magnificent one was due to lack of opportunity. In every engagement in which General McCook took part he came out with the highest honors of the day, from his campaign against the Muscalan Indians in 1855 in New Mexico, when he was only a brevet Second Lieutenant, all through the war and up to 1894, when, without firing a gun or charging a bayonet, he opened 10,000 miles of railroad during a labor strike of National importance.

FIVE LYNCHED.

The Killing Follows the Murder of a White Man in Alabama.

A man from Greenville, Ala., reported that five colored people had been lynched near there. Just before his train left Greenville the Sheriff of the county came into town. He reported that in passing through the Buckalow plantation, three miles distant, he had found the five colored people, three men and two women, hanging by their necks to trees. Their bodies were cold and they had evidently been dead for several hours.

News reached Greenville of the murder, near Butler, of Watts Murphy, a popular young white man, by three colored people. Murphy was a nephew of the late Governor Watts. After murdering him, the miscreants placed his body in a brush heap and burned the heap. The ashes were examined, and parts of the victim were found. The balance of the body had been consumed. An investigation was instituted. Three were arrested. One of the men confessed the crime, implicating two other men and three colored women. The officers arrested them, and were closely guarding the prisoners when last heard of.

The report did not give the details of how the mob secured the murderers, except that they were taken by force.

Drowned Herself and a Child.

A woman, apparently a nurse, carrying in her arms a child about four years old, walked into the lake at Chicago. Both were drowned. Two men who saw her enter the water rushed in waist deep in an attempt to save her, but before they could reach her she had plunged under the water and disappeared. Both bodies were recovered.

Canadian Parliament Opened.

The fifth session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened at Ottawa by Governor-General Lord Aberdeen.

How to Stop a Child Crying.

Bachelors are not usually accredited with much knowledge about the proper treatment of children, but sometimes they step in where angels ---that is, the mothers of the children ---fear to tread.

A well-known man about town, who is pretty well on in years, and not very fond of children, stepped in to see a married sister the other day, and found her trying to amuse her little boy, about five years of age. Not long after he arrived, she stepped out of the room to attend to some household matter or other, leaving him alone with the child. The latter eyed him dubiously for some minutes.

He was a spoiled child if ever there was one, and had no idea of making promiscuous acquaintances. The bachelor tried to make the little one laugh, but all he got for his antics was a sour look. Finally, without any warning, the child burst out crying. Here was a quandary, to be sure. He didn't dare to pick the boy up and soothe him. His attempts in the verbal line were dismal failures.

What should he do? Finally a thought struck him. He looked at the crying youngster, and the crying youngster looked at him through his tears. He was evidently much pleased with the impression he was making.

"Cry louder," said he. The child obeyed. "Louder yet," urged the bachelor. A yell went up that would have done credit to an Indian. "Cry louder still," insisted the man, and the boy did his best to obey. "Louder," fairly howled his uncle. "I won't," snapped the infant, and he shut his mouth with a click, and was quiet for the rest of the day.---New York Advertiser.

Fuel For the Human Machine.

At Middletown, Conn., Professor Atwater, who has general charge of the investigations of the Department of Agriculture on the subject of dietary has set up a metal box, in which he can put a man and keep him for any reasonable length of time, feeding him on weighed and analyzed foods. All waste of the body is weighed, and even what is thrown off into the air by breathing is determined. The apparatus has not got beyond the experimental stage as yet. From actual trials in other ways Professor Atwater has made out a very interesting table, illustrating the varying quantities of fuel employed to run the machine of the human body under different conditions. The contrast between the underfed laborer of Italy and the hard-worked teamster of Boston is very striking. As will be observed, the latter consumes about three and a half times as much fuel as the former. It should be understood that the fuel-value of the food, not its absolute quantity, is represented. For example, the diet of the Japanese students was mainly rice, which has less fuel value than meat.

The table is as follows:

Underfed laborers, Italy	——
Japanese students	——
Well-paid German mechanic	——
Well-fed English blacksmith	——
German soldier piece footing	——
German soldier, war footing	——
New England college students	——
Well-to-do Connecticut families	——
Factory hands, Massachusetts	——
Hard-worked teansters, Boston	——
Machinist, Boston	——
United States army ration	——

Professor Atwater suggests the following dietary standards, showing the relative amounts of fuel required by a man engaged at light, moderate and hard work:

Man at light work	——
Man at moderate work	——
Man at hard work	——

—Washington Star.

The salary list of the Bank of England, including pensions, aggregates $1,500,000 per annum. There are 1100 employes in the bank.

Most of the colossal pastures in Texas are now inclosed by wire fencing.

Very Costly.

In many things which make life burdensome, it is not merely the discomforts we feel, but the loss of time and money. Among minor accidents, none are more liable to cause this than a sprain. Very many serious cases are known that have cost a life-time of misery and very much in time and money. Much of this is owing to neglect. St. Jacobs Oil, used promptly on the worst case of sprain, will cure it as surely as it is used. It is the best, and needs only the care and attention of applying it in good time to make the cure effective and permanent.

A carload a day of toy "express" wagons is made in one town in Maine.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Dog farming is carried on extensively in China.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

To Enjoy Life

the physical machine must be in good running order. A little care—the use of Ripans Tabules—will give you every morning the feeling that you are "glad to be alive."

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Lightning Tempered by Telephones.

The German Department of Telegraphs has been investigating the effect of telephone wires on atmospheric electricity. The result has shown that such telephone wires materially weaken the severity of thunder storms and decrease the danger from lightning.

This investigation has been conducted along practical lines and the official data embraces information from 340 cities with telephone wires and from 560 without them with the surprising result that the danger of damage by lightning in the wired cities is as 1 to 4.6, or nearly five times more danger from lightning in cities without telephone wires. Another peculiar fact was established by this investigation; that in places without telephones an average of five lightning strokes occur per hour during a thunder storm, while in cities with telephones only three occur. While it is very dangerous to use the telephone during a thunder storm, yet in other respects this useful instrument and its conducting wires, instead of increasing the danger from lightning, as many suppose, is in reality a very efficient protection.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cows Tails Are Too Short.

According to the hide dealer, down in New York's leather district, known as the "Swamp," nature did not give cattle tails of sufficient length, and the shortcoming in tails is brought forcibly to the dealer's mind in the spring of the year when every raw hide in stock has to be looked over for holes. And these worm holes are always located in a spot about a foot square in the center of the hide, where cattle cannot wag their tails. The holes are from the fly grubs, which begin to hatch about this time. In passing by the "Swamp" warehouses nowadays, two men armed with spades will be seen to take a hide, spread it on the floor, skin side up, and scrape and carefully inspect a small spot in the center of it. If any holes are found ten per cent. of the value of the hide is knocked out of it, and it is put in a separate pile. And so every stored hide in the building is hauled over, all because the "critter's" tail could not reach the flies.---New York Advertiser.

The passion for abbreviation finds an extreme illustration in the Boston Advertiser, which says that certain prominent persons "have been in Wash. for several days."

THE SECOND LIFE.

PURGATORY AND PARADISE COMPARED BY A MAN WHO HAS SEEN BOTH.

A Miracle Worked in the Rural Recesses of Borodino Creates a Sensation.

(*From the Evening News, Syracuse, N. Y.*)

Albert Applebee was a very sick man. He had been ailing for months and had been compelled to remain home, unable to attend to his business. His friends stood or sat about the few small stores in the village of Borodino and discussed his sad condition. Applebee was a carpender, and a good one too, but since his strange malady overtook him he had not shown any dispotion to do any work. Life had lost its charms for him, he became a misanthrope and lost in everything. His friends advised him and the local doctors tried their skill on him but it was of no avail. Although they no doubt diagnosed his case correctly, he grew worse despite their efforts.

But he recovered and it has made such a stir in the small town that a *News* reporter was sent out to Borodino to investigate. He drove over and found Mr. Applebee hard at work on the roof of a house he was building.

"Well, it was just this way," began the carpenter, who is a good-looking man of about fifty summers. "In the fall of 1890 I had a siege of grip. It was a pretty rough time for me as I was very sick and I never expected to go out again except feet first in a coffin. But I recovered after a long sickness but was left with an ailment which was quite as dangerous and infinitely more painful. I had scrofula in my head for two years and a half or over and there was a sickening discharge from my right ear. I took about every medicine known to the medical fraternity but could get no benefit.

"I was also troubled with a severe pain in the stomach and indigestion, which made me feel that life was not worth living. Last fall I began taking a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which were recommended by a friend whose wife had read of them in some of the country papers. But I gave it a trial and was surprised to find that it benefited me. I tried more and persevered and at last, thank God, I was cured. My ear has discontinued discharging and for the past three months I have been perfectly well. I make these statements merely because I think the world should be acquainted with this remarkable remedy."

Several of Mr. Applebee's neighbors were seen by the reporter and they in turn expressed their confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after seeing the wonderful change they had wrought on him. One said the cure was simply wonderful as the man was a total wreck.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contains all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Sir Reginald Hanson, at one time Lord Mayor of London, is said to be the power behind the long-celebrated tailoring firm of Poole & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A New Brer Rabbit Story.

A wonderful story is vouched for by a perfectly reliable man in Houston County. One day last week while at work near the swamp he heard an angry bellow from a bull. A few second later his milk cow dashed from the swamp in a terrible fright. The gentleman, not knowing there was a bull out in the community, went into the swamp to see what all the commotion meant, and was surprised to see a large buck rabbit tearing up the earth aud sending forth such bellows as would have done credit to any infuriated bull.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Why Pay Doctors?

A guaranteed cure for Constipation without medicine or injections, originally sold for $1; a permanent cure for Diabetes, costing $5; a California Salve for Piles—gives instant relief; and a positive cure for Rheumatism. To secure these four home cures, and thus save doctor's bills, send 14 cents (stamps) to Home Cure Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of
DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS
It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED.
DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO.
Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

OLD RELIABLE PILE CURE **CURES PILES**
Procure it at your Druggist, or send 25 cents to
BINNS & CO., Props., 87 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Christian Endeavor at Harmony next Saturday night.

Our old friend, C. W. Steel, is no better at this writing.

The rain on last Saturday was enough to make the farmers be thankful, and we hope they were.

M. R. Brenneman had two sheep killed since our last. There are still more dogs running around ready for sheep and will be as long as dogs and sheep are kept.

E. S. Chilcott's and A. W. Wright's dogs got to running together and each party expected them to get into mischief, as is generally the case under such circumstances, and they kept them tied at night. Their expectations were realized when they were caught at R. Chilcott's sheep. Fortunately they were seen when at the first sheep and both were made "bite the dust" before doing any further damage.

It becomes our duty to again refer to the tie scalping business. In a former communication we only appealed in behalf of the poorer class—the laborers who bought timber leave and put in the ties—but this is in behalf of laborers, farmers, teamsters and merchants who do business along the line of the P. R. R. Some farmers who own timber have sold timber leave, some have had ties made and put them in, and have drawn out of stores all with the understanding that the bills were to be paid when the ties were taken up. Teamsters have done the same thing and some have contracted debts with honest intention to pay. Some farmers are owing on account of purchasing farms, and are unable to pay as they expected; merchants are in need of the pay for their goods, and laboring men's families have not the necessaries of life that their honest hard-working fathers would and could give them if they had an honest and fair show. If this thing is allowed to continue (which we don't believe would be the case if the proper authorities knew it) the railroad company will come in for its share of suffering, as the general public will become so indignant that the company will not be able to get justice in the courts. I am reliably informed that the "scalpers" do not confine themselves to ties along the Pennsylvania road but go to territory along another road to buy ties, thus crowding out the ties along the Pennsylvania, while they (the scalpers) are reaping a large harvest and making fortunes at the expense of the honest labor of others, and of those who are direct patrons of the Pennsylvania road.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching in the Baptist church next Sabbath morning.

Mrs. George Rutherford spent a part of last week in Altoona.

J. S. Etiner is having a fine porch put up in front of his residence.

Adolphus Hall has gone to housekeeping in Leonard Stell's house across the river.

Mrs. S. A. Hughes returned from Mt. Joy last week after an absence of seven weeks.

G. W. Yocum is making considerable improvement on part of his property in this town.

Work continues to be very scarce and a number of our citizens are obliged to seek employment elsewhere.

A number of our people attended the dedication of the new Dunkard church at Ardenheim last Sabbath afternoon.

Mr. Leiby, the barber, wishes to inform the patrons of this place that he has taken in a partner and that they will be ready at all times to wait on their customers.

Mrs. Mary Swanner is quite ill at the home of her son Robert Swanner.

Edward Boring and Warren Sanders spent several days last week in Bedford.

On account of illness Rev. Teasdale was unable to fill his appointment last Sabbath.

Mrs. George Black, of Huntingdon, spent last Sabbath with her sisters in this place.

Frank Gorsuch departed last Sabbath morning for York, where he expects to get a position.

Evidently there are some people in or near this village who do not know "that if a thing is not worth asking for it is not worth having."

[The above was intended for last week's issue but was received too late It was no fault of our correspondent, however.—ED.]

MOUNT UNION.

Harvey Bennett visited friends in Philadelphia last week.

A very welcome rain on Saturday gave a fresh impetus to vegetation.

Bruce Shaver is nursing a bound hand the result of coming in contact with a tie.

Mrs. E. C. Fields, who has been indisposed for several weeks past, is improving slowly.

The numerous candidates for sheriff, associate judge, etc., are frequent visitors to this place.

A tent of the order of Knights of the Maccabees was organized in this place on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Jane Deen, whose serious illness has been noted several times in these columns, is convalescing slowly, despite her advanced age—79 years.

S. B. Nevell's new barber shop is about completed and ready for occupancy. The building is a fine one and adds to the appearance of Jefferson street.

Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky, will lecture in the M. E. church on Monday evening, the 6th inst. at 7.30 on "A Trip to the Golden Gate." This lecture is replete with patriotic sentiments, and the frequent allusion to the growth of the country since the war and the reason for their great strides in population, commerce, etc., coming from one who was on the other side during the Rebellion make the talk all the more interesting. A small admission fee will be charged.

Father Ruthven, an ex-priest, under the management of W. W. Dunmire, of Altoona, gave a series of talks to men and women of this place in the U. B. church on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon, in the interest of patriotism and love of American institutions. The lectures were highly interesting and well attended. In a natural and unaffected manner the ex-priest spoke of some of the evils that threaten our country and its institutions, and showed up conclusively that unless Americans keep their eyes wide open, Rome will run America in the near future.

SMITH VALLEY.

A. L. Beatty and wife paid a visit to Mrs. Beatty's aged parents last Sabbath.

The principle occupation of the people, especially the ladies, is house-cleaning.

Mrs. Elmer Smith, who has been ill for some time, is improving slowly at this writing.

We regret the loss of our good neighbor, T. W. Smith, who recently moved to Trough Creek valley where he will engage in farming.

Misses Lillie Pheasant and Lottie Smith, two prominent young ladies started for Rockhill normal on Monday, where they will be under the instructions of Prof. Silverthorn the coming term.

Blair County Commissioners.

The report of the Blair county auditors investigating the affairs of the county commissioners, was filed in the prothonotary's office at Hollidaysburg on Friday evening. In their report the auditors say that former reports of the auditors of the county were in the same manner conducted with the statements by the county commissioners, which is not in accordance with the act of assembly. The auditors didn't do so, but followed the law as auditors ought to do, and as a result of their investigation they found the following irregularities in the methods and management of the commissioners' office, and were obliged to surcharge commissioners Hurd and Funk with a large sum of money:

The two commissioners, Messrs. Funk and Hurd, accepted a note from G. M. Meadville, defendant, for costs in a suit, instead of collecting the money, and the county had to pay the money.

One commissioner, Hurd, was indirectly if not directly, interested in work on the court house, and the other commissioner, Funk, admitted that he signed treasury drafts on the county in a reckless manner.

They allowed a tax collector in Altoona $40 for postal cards in notifying delinquent taxpayers.

They utterly ignored responsible bidders in letting bridge contracts.

They overpaid contractors of bridges as the direct result of sending their clerk to measure the masonry, whose figures differed materially from those of a competent civil engineer employed by the auditors.

They let contracts to relations, and attempted to conceal the fact by using fictitious names.

They built a bridge upon private land before the view was absolutely confirmed by the court.

The above are the specifications in the report filed by the auditors, and the total amount surcharged is $3,379 90, to which is added the cost of the auditor's investigation, $411.96, making a total of $3,789.55. The matter is now in the hands of the court to do what may seem right and proper. This board of auditors did nothing more than their duty, and it would be well if all auditors would audit, and not depend upon figures furnished by officers, as is the custom.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Dwelling House in Mapleton borough, with 4 rooms and cellar. For particulars inquire at this office, or of A. W. Swope, Esq., Mapleton Depot, Pa. 4-3-tf.

FOR SALE.—Three good fresh Cows, with calves by their sides. For further information call on or address, K. W. Mierley, Cassville, Pa. 4-24-3t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room. Good location. Inquire of MARSAALL YOCUM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have left in possession of M. S. Bowman two horses, a wagon and one cow. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property. 5-1 MRS. EVALINE WILSON.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I have given in charge of M. S. Bowman, of Union township, a cow, and all parties are cautioned to not meddle or interfere with her. W. T. BORING.
Union Twp., March 25, 1895.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
CHAS. STRATFORD.
Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
T. J. C. RIPPLE.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 10.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
QUEENSWARE, DRUGS

wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

The Profit is Down

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfoction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have such a good thing in Carpets that we wish all to know about it. We bought our Carpets 5 cents per yard, on an average, lower than any dealer can buy who buys less than one thousand rolls. How we accomplish this we shall explain to any one wishing to know. But we did it and now we are going to give our patrons the full advantage of this and much more. We can, therefore, sell Carpets from 5 cents to 15 cents per yard lower than others and propose to do so. We ask all persons throughout the county who are interested in Carpets to fully test the correctness of this claim. You will find an excellent line of all grades to select from. You will find more fine Carpets than ever before shown in this place, including Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes and Axminsters. You will be sure of having your rooms correctly fitted.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and cheapest line we have ever shown.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have just added a fine line of the very latest things in Lace Curtains at up-to-date prices, which we think you will find much the lowest ever offered you.

STRAW MATTINGS.

The best value we have ever had. Nice jointless Matting at 13 cents per yard or $4.80 per roll.

WALL PAPER.

A beautiful line of strictly new designs. All old patterns were closed out at our reduction sale.

All the other lines we are accustomed to carry.

C. R. & W. B. McCarthy,

HUNTINGDON, - PFNN'A.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

WANTED—BARK AND WOOD. I will pay $5 per 2000 lbs. for Rock oak and $2.75 per gross ton for Black oak bark, delivered on wharf at Mapleton, bark to be new, dry and in good condition and to be delivered by July 15, 1895. I will also pay $4.75 per cubic cord for Linn and Poplar Paper wood, delivered on wharf in good marketable condition. B. F. BAKER,
5-1-95-3t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your { HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 1, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Carrie Gabert, of Greensburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clara Barkley, of this place.

—Have you cleaned up about your premises this spring? If not, isn't it about time that you attended to that duty.

—We want every person in the town and surrounding country to inspect our new goods and learn prices. See new advertisement. J. G. GILLAM.

—L. M. Speer a few weeks ago captured a very large owl in Trough Creek valley which he has had mounted by a taxidermist. It is a fine specimen.

—R. C. Yocum and W. W. Brumbaugh spent a day of last week fishing for trout in Licking Creek and succeeded in landing sixty-four of the speckled beauties,

—H. H. Lamberson, of Newburg, arrived in town Monday evening and will assist his father in building an addition and otherwise improving his residence on Grant street.

—A scrap of waste paper is an insignificant thing, but it was the means of causing a team of horses to run away in Philipsburg the other day, and doing considerable damage.

—For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent boltles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Fund for the month of March, 1895, has just been issued, and shows the payment of death, accident, and sick benefits to have been $33,881.30.

—The Western Union telegraph company last week stretched two copper wires on their poles through this place. The linemen left Harrisburg over a month ago and will continue the work to Pittsburg.

—Hazlett Bros., Huntingdon's leading clothiers, have a new advertisement in this issue of the ITEM. They are square-dealing men and clothing or furnishings purchased of them will be found just as represented.

—A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler. a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Many citizens of Brady township are afflicted with what is locally termed "pinkeye." The eyes of the sufferers become red and inflamed and emit a burning watery substance. The disease is reported to be epidemic.

—Robert A. Laird, a Porter township farmer, who aspires to the Republican nomination for associate judge, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Monday. Mr. Laird is a good citizen, a loyal Republican, and would make a good judge.

—Tillie Cupp, of near Listie desires to know it any one in this section of the country can beat the record of her ten ewes. Nine of them gave birth to twins and about two weeks ago the tenth gave birth to triplets.—*Somerset Democrat.*

—Pittsburg is building a 15-storied building, to be occupied exclusively by the legal fraternity. Some of the top tenants, it is fair to infer, will occupy a higher position in the world than they will ever reach on the legal ladder.

—James Edwards, of Nebraska, who since last September has been visiting among friends and acquaintances in this county, started on his return home this week. It has been forty-five years since he left this county and he finds many changes.

—Last Thursday evening Jere Brumbaugh and Miss Lizzie Gladfelter were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents by A. W. Swope, esq. The ITEM extends congratulations to the young couple and wishes them a long, joyous and happy life.

—T. J. C. Ripple, of Rockhill, spent a short time in Mapleton on Saturday. He has some warm friends in Mapleton who feel interested in his candidacy for sheriff. Our home candidate, G. D. Wood, will, however, have things his own way in this neck o' timber.

—Ira T. Kepler, who has been in the constant emyloy of the Pennsylvania railroad company for forty-three years, for over 25 years division foreman on sub-division No 17, has retired to private life and taken up his residence with his son George in Port Royal.

—The United States weather bureau will establish six stations along the west branch of the Susquehanna river, the duties of which will be to report the various stages of water in the river, rain and snow fall, etc. Possibly stations will be established in the Juniata valley.

—I have just returned from Philadelphia with a full line of general merchandise adapted to the wants of the people of this community. Never before could so much be bought with so little money as at this time. We invite you to inspect our stock. J. G. GILLAM.

—Alfred Lamberson, son of John F. Lamberson, had an ugly gash cut in the left side of his head last evening by a stone thrown by a lad of near his own age. We do not know whether the injury will prove serious or not but it might have proved fatal. Boys, don't throw stones.

—J. F. Bayer, of the firm of Bayer & Kepler, of Huntingdon, was driving along the railroad near Entriken, Monday of last week, when his horse frightened at and ran into a passing coal train. The horse was pretty badly injured and the buggy damaged but Mr. Bayer escaped unhurt.

—The corner stone of Bradley hall,an additional building to Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, was laid with imposing ceremonies at Williamsport Tuesday. The new building will be dedicated to the use of music and art, will be three stories high, and the exterior will be built of Mill Hall terra cotta brick.

—Prothonothary Gingery, of Clearfield, has entered on the records 654 judgements for the May term of court. This number exceeds by many hundreds the largest number entered for any court since the panic of 1873. Mr. Gingery believes that the number will exceed 700 before the court convenes.

—The Greensburg Glass company, which has been employing about 200 men and boys, closed down their works in South Greensburg last week for an indefinite time. They assign as a reason difficulty in making collections. They have, it seems, plenty of orders but their collections have been slow.

—William Foreman, of Braddock, has been visiting among friends and former neighbors in this county for the past two weeks. While here he is interesting himself in endeavoring to organize tents of the Knights of the Maccabees, a fraternal insurance organization which ranks high as a fraternal and beneficial association.

—President George B. Roberts,of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, denies his company will discontinue the use of the Pullman palace Car company sleepers and parlor cars at the termination of the present contract, and would thereafter build that class of rolling stock in its own shops. President Roberts says the contract does not expire for five years, and when it does it will be renewed.

—William Megahan, of Petersburg, this county, a brakeman on the middle division, early on Saturday morning was found lying along the railroad track near Tipton with his body cut in two at the hips and his face and head horribly mangled and crushed. The remains were taken to Petersbnrg on Saturday afternoon and interred the following day. Deceased was a single man, aged about 24 years.

—William W. Steele, an old soldier, died at his home in Lower Yoder township, Cambria county, Wednesday morning, aged 63 years. He was a native of Huntingdon county and lived here all his life prior to about three years ago, when he and his family moved to the above named place. Mr. Steele served in the army during the greater part of the late civil war, having acted as a private for the late Colonel Higgins in company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. On May 18, 1863 he was discharged at Harrisburg, and on August 16, 1863, he inlisted in company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and was discharged July 14, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C., by general order No. 83 of the war department. He is mourned by his wife, eight daughters and two sons.

—Two prisoners named Joseph McCrea and William Baker escaped from the Reformatory at Huntingdon on Thursday afternoon. They were out in the field plowing, and eluded the officer in charge.

—Nine months in jail for stealing a few chickens is a pretty severe sentence, yet Judge McClure thought John Aultz, of near Strodes Mills, was entitled to it. The Judge thinks there is too much stealing going on in Mifflin county and he was determined to break it up if possible.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—Spring term opens May 6. The object of this schoo is to furnish instructions to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address, HENRY B. MOYER,
Freeburg, Pa. Director.

—A gang of about 16 tramps took possession of a freight train at Ryde station Thursday afternoon. They were nearly all drunk and behaved in a very disorderly manner. The conductor, Mr. Conrad, reported the affair to the police at Huntingdon and a posse made a raid on them at Tramp Hollow, a short distance below that place. They succeeded in capturing seven of the number and lodged them in jail.

—The railroad station at Birmingham was broken into on Tuesday night and the safe blown open and about $40 in money and some papers belonging to the agent, S. L. Isenberg were stolen. Apparently nothing else was disturbed. the interior, however, was wrecked. The door of the safe was blown through a double wainscoted partition and the plastering knocked from the wall and ceiling, scattering dust and dirt in every direction. The tickets were not disturbed by the thieves.

—A prominent citizen of Williamsport was married last Thursday. While the ceremony was being performed a lot of jokers tied long white streamers to the horses and tied a number of cow bells under the carriage. After the bride and groom entered the carriage and the vehicle started for the station the horses took fright at the jingling of the bells and the flopping of the streamers and ran awaay. The driver was able to steer them so as to avoid colliding with any obsticle, but could not stop them until they had tired themselves out running. The bride was so frightened that she fainted.

—At the regular meeting of the borough council, held last Monday evening, that body expressed its congratulations to those of our citizens who have beautified and improved their homes and surroundings. We are sorry to note that a few have made no move in this direction and the contrast makes those premises look all the more shabby. There is no reason why Mapleton should not be the cleanest and prettiest town in the Juniata valley, and we believe it will be. We hope every citizen will appreciate the fact that a certain part of such a result rests upon him and act accordingly. Complaints were made that a few in cleaning up had deposited the refuse and dirt from their lots in alleys or on streets. This is not commendable. An old adage says, "In Pompeii every man cleaned before his own door." Why not make it, "In Mapleton every citizen makes it a point to clean before and in the rear of his own premises?" The borough authorities, owing to the depressed condition of business and industries, has made the tax rate as low as possible—only three mills—for the ensuing year, with which it is expected to keep the streets in good condition, but if some people will persist in dumping filth and garbage in streets and alleys instead of burning, burying or wheeling it away, a low tax rate cannot be maintained. Surely every citizen sees, or ought to see, the importance of observing the suggestions herein offered. We shall see within another week what effect they will have.

Mapleton Rifle Team.

Below will be found the score made by the members of the Mapleton rifle team at the last shoot—out of a possible 160 points. Distance 100 yards, off-hand:

Robt. Miller,	138	Geo. Wharton,	
Geo. Palmer,	136	Geo. W. Morgan,	134
J. G. Gillam,	135	A. W. Swope,	129
D. M. Cowher,	128	A. Lamberson,	90
Jacob H. Miller,	108	John Snoop,	121
John Wharton,	85	George Miller,	

Supposed Burglers Arrested.

Last Thursday morning Noah Hertzler's store in Port Royal was broken into, the safe blown open and the following valuables stolen: Two hundred and fifty dollars in silver; $20 in new pennies, original package just received from the mint and which had never been opened; $100 United States 4 per cent. bond redeemable in 1907: $3,000 worth of First National bank, of Mifflintown, and Pomeroy & Co.'s private bank, of Port Royal stock; $1,000 worth of stock of Keystone Land and Lumber company, of Missouri; $2,500 worth of bonds and $25,000 worth of stock of the Pennsylvania Traction company, of Lancaster; $150 worth of notes, the individual property of Hon. William Hertzler, and many small articles about the store.

Monday morning three strrngers appeared at the Union News company's stand at Huntingdon and purchased some newpapers, paying for same with new pennies, which aroused the suspicion of the manager, Mr. Steienberg, who reported the occurence to the proper authorities. They had also purchased some meat and other articles from merchants, paying for same with new pennies. A close watch was kept on the suspects and they were traced to their camping quarters in the west end of the town, where they were arrested after some resistance. They were searched and hundreds of new pennies were recovered. Some parties afterwards found a bag of new pennies, a gold watch case and a new revolver, which they had thrown into the river. The prisoners were locked up and later taken to Mifflintown, where they were remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail. The identity of the property found upon them was established as that of Hertzler's.

A Motherless 1 1-2 Pound Baby.

Mrs. John Garman, aged only 30 years and the mother of eight children, died at her home near Cassville last Saturday of an affliction resultng from child-birth. On Tuesday of last week she gave birth to a girl baby that weighed only one and a half pounds, and ventured to leave her bed the same day. Sickness followed and the poor unfortunate mother died at the time stated. The offspring, which is yet alive, is so tiny that it is said a silver dollar will entirely cover her face. Mrs. Garman was the eldest daughter of William Snyder, a well known shoemaker residing in Cassville. Her husband and eight children survive. Her remaines were buried Monday of this week.—*Monitor.*

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Reguar size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Matchless Values!

Do you know our prices are ROCK BOTTOM, and goods first-class (no auction trash). Our Dry Goods department this year will be complete in the line of staples. I will continue to sell that well-krown brand Lawrence L L, 4 4 unbleached muslin at 4 cents—elsewhere 6 and 7 cents. I carry a line of

Hats and Caps,

Notions & Groceries.

I will make a specialty this season of Lake Fish and our prices will be extremely low for first-class stock. (Fish are higher than last season.(Solicititing a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. L. HOUCK,

CASSVILLE, - PA.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Life's Common Things.

A pink and crimson sunset cloud,
A fair young face amid the crowd,
A moment's glimpse of mountains blue,
Ere houses tall shut out the view,
A flower, behind a window-pane
When all without is dark with rain,
A bluebird poised on airy wings—
How beautiful life's common things!

A letter from a distant land,
A cordial grasp of friendly hand,
A happy daydream, pure and fair,
Tho' but a castle in the air,
A word that gives us courage new,
A smile that beams as fair as true.
A voice that hope and sunshine brings—
How good, how true, life's common things!
—FLORENCE M. WRIGHT, in Youth's Companion.

The Professor's "Power."

"The influence that one brain has directly upon another," said Major Dennett grandiloquently at the club one night, "is immense and undeniable." He was a little taken aback when he saw that Dr. Macpherson had quietly entered the room as he spoke; for the great brain specialist generally manages to take considerable discount off the worth of the superstitious Major's scientific assertions. On this occasion, however, Macpherson happened to agree with him to some extent.

"The direct power of the brain is a subject which needs investigating," he said. "The pity is that the science is at present almost in the hands of charlatans. Now, I met a man once who could kill a person simply by willing it, his own brain controlling and paralyzing that of his victim; at any rate, that is the power he claimed for himself. Unfortunately, he was killed before I had an opportunity of verifying his claim to any extent. But I am interrupting you, Major."

Dennett was more anxious than any of us to hear a case which seemed to illustrate what he had been saying, and a very remarkable story the doctor told us.

"I met 'Professor Lyas'—as he called himself—on board an American liner," he began. "My brother had become engaged to a New York lady traveling in Europe, and as her people were anxious that the wedding should take place at her home, we were all going across to the States. I had been wanting a holiday, and Robin, my brother, was anxious that I should officiate as best man, so I managed to join the party going across. It was on the second day out that this Lyas began talking at dinner of his wonderful power of will, and he offered to convince any sceptical persons by operating upon them. He would not kill them outright, he said, kindly, but if the proper conditions were observed he would, by simply looking into the subject's eyes, suspend for a moment the action of the heart, and take them as near death as was expedient for an experiment. I volunteered instantly, and the Professor was making arrangements for the public display of his power when, to everybody's surprise, a lady also expressed her willingness to undergo the experiment. She was a quiet-looking little woman of thirty or so, who was traveling alone, I was told afterwards, to join her husband in the States, and her offer surprised me all the more when I observed from her face that she was evidently of a highly excitable and hysterical nature. The passengers generally seemed in favor of the lady undergoing the test instead of me. Finally the Professor decided to try his will-power upon us both in turn, and we adjourned to the deck for the experiment. Unfortunately it was decided to take Mrs. Maple, the quiet little lady, first. The Professor sat in a deck-chair facing her, at the distance of a few feet, and fixed his remarkably piercing little black eyes on her face. We gathered round in quite a state of excitement, which became indescribable when in less than five minutes the lady turned white and fainted. I hurried up at once to attend her, and applied the usual restoratives, but it was quite a long time before she regained consciousness. She seemed to be in a state of catalepsy, and the passengers were in a fearful state, thinking that they had helped to kill her. They were relieved when I came up from her cabin, to which the Professor had helped me to carry her, with the announcement that she was well on the way to recovery; but when I expressed my willingness to subject myself to the experiment they rose in a body to protest against it, and the captain put an end to the matter by absolutely refusing to let another trial of the kind take place on his vessel. I was amused to see how thoroughly the Professor's feat had impressed everybody on board, and I noticed a general inclination among the passengers to give him a wide berth and avoid his eye. For my own part, I should have been more satisfied with his performance if I had been the subject, and, since there was no chance of another public trial of his power, I determined to ask Lyas to give me a private one in my cabin. Before I had an opportunity of asking him, however, my views with regard to the Professor underwent a change. I had been considering him simply a charlatan. My brother informed me that he was a blackguard. It seemed that he had been persecuting Miss Gavin, my sister-in-law-elect, with unpleasant attentions. They had met casually a year before in New York, and the fellow was presuming now upon their slight acquaintance to make violent love to the lady, in spite of her unconcealed dislike for him and the fact that she was about to marry my brother. Robin was furious, of course, and asked me to be present at the interview he was intending to have with his fiancee's persecutor.

"I was quite willing.

"'I will run up on deck and fetch him down now, if you will wait here,' I said, 'and we can have him all to ourselves while we give him a bit of our minds.'

"I strolled up on deck to look for the Professor, but as it was pretty dark I had some difficulty in finding him. At last, however, I caught sight of him leaning over the taffrail, talking to a lady. When I found that the lady was Miss Gavin, I felt no hesitation in interrupting the conversation, which I knew must be distasteful to her. As I was about to do so, however, my attention was arrested by something the villain was saying, and I am not in the least ashamed to confess that I waited without disturbing him to hear a little more of it. The Professor's chief attraction was a singularly clear voice, and, although he was speaking almost in a whisper, I could catch everything he said. He was threatening to kill her lover by this will power of his unless she promised him to break off the engagement. My blood boiled when poor Kate Gavin answered, and her voice told me how frightened and impressed she was. Of course, it sounds strange to you, gentlemen, that a sensible young lady could be alarmed by such a threat, but you must remember that the experiment of the morning had created a tremendous impression, and that there was scarcely a person on board but believed that Professor Lyas had the power to kill a man by willing it. That Miss Gavin believed it thoroughly was proved by her tone, and by the fact that she allowed the fellow to speak to her at all. She tried to argue with him.

"'You dare not,' she said so fiercely that I could hear her plainly; 'you dare not commit murder.'

"'Pardon me,' replied the villain in his clear, distinct voice, 'I dare do anything that is not punishable. And my way of killing renders it impossible for the death to be brought home to me.'

"I found it hard to keep still in my hiding-place under the deep shadow of the deck-house, while my brother's fiancee seemed to argue and plead in turn with him. Her voice was not clear enough for me to hear many of her sentences, but I was pleased to gather from his replies that she absolutely refused the rupture he proposed with her husband-elect. At last he turned away.

"'All right, as you will, Miss Gavin, he said impressively, 'remember that his death will be upon your own head.'

"She did not reply, but from the way her hands clasped and unclasped over the taffrail I could tell how deeply the threat affected her. I was in doubt whether to go to her, and set her mind at rest as far as I could, or to stop Lyas, and carry him off to be interviewed by her lover.

"As it was I was saved the trouble of deciding by being obliged to take a third course. Although I had no idea of the fact, Mrs. Maple, who had recovered sufficiently to come on deck, had been standing almost close to my side in the deep shadow. She attracted my attention now by fainting again as she had done during the experiment in the morning. For the next ten minutes all my thoughts were taken up by attending to her. The stewardess had luckily passed at the moment I found the lady swooning, and we got her below without any body on deck being the wiser. I left her in the stewardess's charge as soon as consciousness returned, and hurried off to the cabin where I had left Robin. He was still there, wondering what had happened, and we remained for a little while considering what course we ought to pursue, whether to put the matter in the hands of the captain or to content ourselves by warning the Professor what would happen if he continued to annoy Miss Gavin. When we had decided on the former course, we opened the cabin door to carry it into execution at once. But at the very doorway we met Katie herself coming to us, her eyes starting with terror, her beautiful face blanched.

"'I have killed him! I have killed him, to save your life,' she cried hysterically as she threw herself into Robin's arms, and without waiting to hear more I hurried on deck, oppressed by a terrible fear. I could understand so plainly how the poor girl could have been driven into what was scarcely a crime by the panic for which her victim was himself responsible. If she had indeed killed Professor Lyas it was clearly a case of justifiable homicide, but what jury could understand the case sufficiently to view it as such? I was sick with fear, and when I reached the deck only to find that the Professor had really been killed, I foresaw nothing but tragedy and horror in store for the couple who seemed the happiest in the world. The rest of the case I suppose you will remember reading in the papers at the time, ten years ago now."

We could none of us claim a memory so long for newspaper reports, and Major Dennett asked eagerly whether Miss Gavin was acquitted.

"She was never tried," said Macpherson, with his quiet smile. "The murderess got off with imprisonment for life."

"The murderess?" we all exclaimed in one wondering breath, and the doctor nodded.

"Yes, Mrs. Maple, as she called herself. She was, as you will have guessed, an accomplice of Professor Lyas, and traveled separately for the benefit of their schemes. They were well-known swindlers, and the will-killing was probably part of their stock-in-trade; it must have proved rather useful in wringing money from nervous people afraid of the man exerting his power against them. His mistake was to use it to the detriment of his partner in crime. It was his pursuit of Miss Gavin, or Mrs. Robin Macpherson, as she is now, which raised the jealousy of an ill-balanced mind and made the woman go to his cabin and stab him immediately she recovered from the swoon into which she had been thrown by hearing the conversation to which I too played eavesdropper."

"But what made Miss Gavin accuse herself of the crime?" I could not help asking.

"That was the result of a most remarkable coincidence," explained the brain specialist. "I left Miss Gavin, you know, imagining that Lyas was about to kill her lover by his will power. After the experiment in the morning she never doubted his ability to do so. Suddenly it came to her as an inspiration that her will might be stronger than the Professor's; that if she concentrated her mind on killing him she might be able to save her lover's life. At the end of her effort somebody rushed on deck with the news of Lyas's death—a coincidence which would be too remarkable for a story."

"If it is true, I must risk its improbability," I said. "But my readers will want to know why Mrs. Maple fainted during the experiment."

"It is a gift that some hysterical patients have of becoming cataleptic at will," answered Macpherson readily, "You see cases of it at public mesmeric exhibitions sometimes."

Dennett only had one more point to settle.

"I do not see what this has to do really with the subject on which I was speaking," he said, and the doctor smiled his quiet smile.—Pall Mall Budget.

A CLEVER BANK ROBBERY

Plainfield First National Bank Loses $22,765 in a Mysterious Way.

TAKEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

One of the Oldest Institutions in Northern New Jersey Victimized---Supposition That a Stranger Engaged a Clerk in Conversation While His Confederates Reached the Vault.

The citizens of Plainfield, N. J., were astounded to learn that bank robbers had stolen $22,765 from the vault of the First National Bank of that city, and had accomplished the theft so skilfully that the hour of the robbery was not certain; neither was there any good clew to the identity of the guilty ones. The money was supposed to have been taken in broad daylight, while all save two of the bank employes were at luncheon, and this fact, with one or two unusual circumstances, led Inspector Byrnes to believe that some of the most skilful robbers in the country had made Plainfield the headquarters of their operations.

The bank is located at the corner of Front street and Park, in the business center of the city. The banking offices are on the first floor, and there are law offices and other business offices on the upper floors. The money was in two packages. One contained $20,000 in new bills ranging in value from $1 to $1000. The other contained $2765 in mutilated bills. The theft was not discovered until the bank was about to close for the day. Then Thomas Curran, a bookkeeper, asked Cashier Runyon for the mutilated bills, and a search revealed the fact that they had disappeared, together with the other money.

The bank employs seven persons. They are F. S. Runnyon, Cashier; D. M. Runyon, Assistant Cashier; Adelbert Vail, Thomas Curran, William Day and Fred Haynes, bookkeepers, and Bert Steiner, assistant bookkeeper. There were nearly one hundred persons who entered the place during the noon hours on the supposed day of the robbery to transact business. At 12.15 o'clock p. m. Cashier Runyon went out. He had hardly reached the lower steps of the bank when a man passed him and entered the bank. The latter went up to the window and said to Vail: "There is a gentleman outside in a buggy who wants to talk to Mr. Haynes." The man then turned around and went out.

Haynes found a man sitting in a country wagon dressed like a farmer. The man had a patch over his eye. When Haynes asked him what he wanted he replied by saying that he understood that Haynes did a little bookkeeping after banking hours, and asked him if he could go to Scotch Plains, where he had a farm, and straighten out his books. Haynes refused and returned to his desk.

It is supposed that the man was one of the thieves, and thought that he could hold Haynes in conversation long enough to allow his confederates to carry out their scheme. Haynes, however, entered the bank so quickly that they did not do anything at that time.

A quarter of an hour afterward a well dressed man walked up to the window where Assistant Cashier Runyon was writing and said to him: "Can I have your attention a few moments? I want to transact some business with the bank." He told the Assistant Cashier that he wanted to know about depositing some trust money.

While the stranger was talking to Runyon another man went to the window where Bookkeeper Vail was at work. He asked Vail some questions regarding the computing of interest on three notes bearing different dates. Vail explained to the man about the interest, but the individual seemed to be rather dull and asked the question over again several times. While the strangers were in the bank Haynes went to dinner and Steiner was out on an errand. It was then the robbery was committed, according to the supposition.

The vault is located back of the clerks' office in the directors' room. It was supposed that the thief slipped in through another door to where the vault was, and quickly carried off the packages, while his accomplices were talking to Runyon and Vail.

The bank directors held a meeting and summoned Bank Examiner George Stone to meet them. The bank has a capital of $200,000, and the surplus is $50,000. After the meeting the directors issued a circular stating that the loss would not in any way interfere with the business of the bank.

COTTON-DESTROYING INSECT.

A Mexican Pest That Has Just Arrived in the South.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular to cotton planters relative to a new and very destructive insect that has been brought across the Rio Grande from Mexico into the cotton belt of Texas, and which during 1894 seriously injured the cotton crop over a territory of about 5000 square miles. It is a weevil, which attacks the cotton bolls. It punctures the bolls with its beak and lays eggs in the hole thus made. The grubs hatch and ruin both the seed and fibre, thus destroying simultaneously both products of the cotton plant. The Department of Agriculture has appointed a skilled agent, who is located at Brownsville, Tex., and who will study the life, history and habits of the new pest and experiment extensively with remedies during the coming season, under the direction of Mr. L. O'Howard, chief entomologist of the department.

Ostracized Because of Tattoo Marks.

Mrs. George Newhouse, of Ferry street, Newark, N. J., complained to Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court that her occupation of washerwoman was ruined by her husband who had tattooed various devices on her arms against her will, thus making her an object of ridicule in a laundry where she was employed. Newhouse was arrested and compelled to furnish bonds for the support of his wife.

We Have the Fastest Squadron.

During the recent run of Rear-Admiral Meade's squadron from Port au Prince to Colon a speed of thirteen knots an hour was maintained—a higher rate than has hitherto been attained by a squadron in fleet formation.

A Hova Defeat in Madagascar.

Despatches from Madagascar say that the Hova camp at Miadana was captured by the French. The native loss was 100 killed and many more wounded. No Frenchmen were killed and only three were wounded.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

MILK AND CREAM.			
A fair demand has been reported the past week, with the market as a general rule active and firm. The average price received for the platform surplus was $1.20 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,356,025
Condensed milk, gals			12,480
Cream, gals			30,249
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	12	@	17
State—Fancy	17½	@	18
Seconds to firsts	13	@	17
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	15
Western Dairy	8	@	14
Factory, fresh	8	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10½	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large	2	@	6
Part skims, small	3	@	7
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	13¾	@	14
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	14½
Western—Prime to choice	13½	@	13¾
Duck eggs	20	@	23
Goose eggs	30	@	35
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 65
Medium, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, 1894, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 25
Russet	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	25	@	40
Other sections	15	@	35
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
1894, common to fair	4½	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	9½	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Oat	35	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 65
State, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Cabbage, Fla., ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	75	@	1 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	60	@	85
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	8 00	@	12 00
Green Peas, Florida, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	75
Spinach	50	@	1 00
Carrots	60	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	—	@	4 20
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 80
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	64⅝
May	—	@	64½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	54
Oats—No. 2 White	36¾	@	37
Track, White	37	@	41
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 50	@	9 50
Lard—City steam	—	@	6½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	10
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	4½	@	8
Country dressed	4½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 30
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 25	@	5 50
Dressed	5½	@	8

Newsy Gleanings.

Business is improving.

Immigration continues to decline.

New York City is to have a cat show.

Dealers in bicycles cannot fill orders.

Texas crops are suffering from a drouth.

Another revolution is raging in Ecuador.

Two lepers have been discovered in Brooklyn.

Europe is unlikely to interfere with Japan at all.

The Colombian rebels are making a gallant fight.

The new gunboats are to have full sail power.

Fire has destroyed the models for the Paris Exposition.

The tide of travel Europeward is getting very heavy.

Fifteen inches of snow fell a few days ago in Colorado.

Better times are indicated by Wall street speculations.

New gold fields have been found in Canadian territory.

The United States Senate costs the Nation over a million a year.

China has asked the United States to protect the Chinese in Guatemala.

Judge Sinclair has decided that the Nebraska irrigating laws are constitutional.

Alaska papers say five times as many immigrants are going to the Yukon as can find a living.

In New York, with a population of 2,000,000, only some 28,000 citizens have a $5000 a year income.

The run of shad this year is remarkable. The record of previous seasons has already been broken.

A Paris paper urges the formation of an economic and industrial league in Europe against the United States.

At a bull fight at Barcelonia, Spain, the bull charged in among the spectators. Several were injured, and the civil guard who shot the bull killed a spectator also.

CONTEST FOR A CURRENCY

The Fight For and Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

EVERYBODY DISCUSSING FINANCE

The Relative Merits of Gold and Silver as Money Form the Prevailing Topic of Conversation, and the Financial Question Will Be a Prominent One in the Next Presidential Campaign.

The paramount question of the day is the Nation's financial policy and the respective merits of gold and silver as money form the prevailing topic of conversation. Whenever two men get together, whether it is at the postoffice or at the street corner, in the railway station or the corner grocery, or while riding on the cars, they discuss nothing else. The whole country is flooded with literature on the subject, sent out by those who are conducting the propagandas for the advocates of free coinage, and the opponents of that movement. Ever since President Cleve-

SENATOR STEWART, OF NEVADA.
(Leader of the free silver champions in the West.)

land issued his letter on the subject it has been apparent that the principal issue upon which the battle of 1896 will be fought is silver, and the question to be determined then is, shall the United States have silver mometallism or shall they adhere to the gold standard. The lines upon which the issue will be fought are being more closely drawn every day.

The strength which the silver advocates have developed in the West has been strikingly illustrated by recent developments. Colorado, Nevada, California, and other silver producing localities, are for silver first and party second, beyond possibility of denial. Senator Roach, of North Dakota, declares that his party in that State is for free silver. A dispatch from St. Louis gives the opinions of six Governors upon the letter of President Cleveland upon the financial issue. Five of them, Governor Stone, of Missouri; Governor Richards, of Wyoming; Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska; Governor Richards, of Montana, and Governor McIntyre, of Colorado, declare their opposition to President Cleveland's views. Governor Stone says sentiment in Mississippi is divided.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is leading the silver champions of the West. In an interview just published Senator Stewart predicts the biggest fight of this century on the currency question when the new Congress meets.

Topic of the Hour in Kentucky.

The topic of the hour in Kentucky is Senator Blackburn's challenge to Secretary Carlisle or any other "goldbug" to meet him in a discussion of the free silver issue. Senator Blackburn has announced that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and asks to be re-elected to the Senate on this platform. Governor Brown announces himself a candidate for United States Senator on a free silver platform, while Congressman McCreary, in an interview, said he was opposed to the free coinage of silver. At a meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, declarations were made for a currency on a single gold basis. It was decided to send a delegation of fifteen to the Memphis Money Conference. Mr. Carlisle expects to deliver an address in Louisville some time in May. This will be the only address he will make in the State during the campaign.

Illinois' Governor for Free Silver.

"Sound money" Democrats at Chicago have organized the "Honest Money League of Illinois" for the purpose of resisting the free silver movement. In an interview Governor Altgeld denounces the League. He favors free silver.

The Iroquois Club, one of the most influential Democratic organizations in Chicago, had a debate on the financial question. Resolutions were introduced declaring it inexpedient and unwise to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver; that it would be most unfortunate if at this time, when signs of returning confidence and renewed prosperity are multiplying, such an unwise and disastrous step should be taken. After a prolonged debate the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 48 to 22.

Secretary Morton's Views.

An interview with Secretary Morton, of the Agricultural Department, is of interest as showing how thoroughly the President's currency ideas are shared by members of his Cabinet. When asked if he thought anything would grow out of the proposed international monetary conference, Mr. Morton replied:

"I do not believe that an international congress can establish permanently a commercial ratio between gold and silver, any more than it can establish a permanent commercial ratio between rye and wheat. But if an international conference can fix the price in gold of silver, it can also fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity, and thereby avoid all the possible shrinkages in values which tend to cause panics."

Ex-President Harrison's Position.

In ex-President Harrison's speech at La Junta, which is said to outline his position on the silver question, he said: "Now I say to you to-day what I said when I was President, and what I have always believed, that a larger use of silver for money and free coinage of silver upon a basis to be agreed upon that would maintain its parity with gold was good for the whole world. I do not believe that we could run free coinage ourselves when the European Governments were pursuing the policy they have been pursuing with silver. But, my fellow citizens, there are clear indications now in England and in Germany that they are feeling the effects of a scarcity of gold and its prostrating effects upon the industries."

Views of Senator Jones.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who was one of the American Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference in Brussels, foreshadows the coming conflict between the advocates and the enemies of free silver coinage. "The coming monetary conference between the United States and European countries, to which the Senate selected representatives in Senators Teller, Jones, of Arkansas, and Daniels," said the Nevada Senator, "will not amount to a hill of beans. We shall have to settle the matter for ourselves, independent of Europe." This view is shared by financiers and other prominent men in business and politics in the metropolis.

A "Crusade" to Be Inaugurated.

The New York Herald says that "An important crusade against the free coinage of silver will be inaugurated in the metropolis. It will cover every section of the country. This movement, while it will be separate from the Memphis 'Sound Money' Convention, will aim at the same objects, and its purpose will be to educate the public for the money questions that are bound to figure in the Presidential election next year. A series of editorial articles will appear regularly in nearly a thousand newspapers all over the country, attacking the free silver doctrine. The head and centre of the metropolitan movement is the Reform Club of New York."

A Poll of Missouri Legislators.

A Missouri paper has interviewed members of the State Legislature on the silver question and publishes their answers to the question:

"Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present ratio?"

Five Republican and 7 Democratic Senators answered yes and 4 Republican Senators no. In the House, 14 Republicans and 24 Democrats said yes, and 14 Republicans, 2 Democrats and 2 Populists no.

Excitement in Indiana.

Indiana is much excited over the silver issue. Interviews at Indianapolis and elsewhere with bankers and prominent men indicate that it is the dominant subject of interest. All the Democratic bankers and many prominent business men of Indianapolis indorse Mr. Cleveland's recent letter, but free silver is not without its friends. Governor Matthews is for bimetallism. He wants the United States to call an international conference.

Both Sides Active in Texas.

The anti-silverites in the Texas Legislature, to the number of about fifty, had a meeting and decided that immediate action should be taken with reference to the 16 to 1 silver crusade which is threatening to disrupt the Texas Democracy. The silverites decided that nominations for the next State officers should be made on strictly 16 to 1 silver lines.

Tennessee Legislature for Free Silver.

The Tennessee House adopted by a vote of 43 to 30 the Senate resolution declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, has given out an interview in which he declares himself for the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal, regardless of similar action by foreign Powers.

Will Party Barriers Be Broken?

The New York Independent says: "It looks as if party barriers would be broken down to an extent unparalleled since the formation of the old Free Soil party."

Fitzhugh Lee a "Sound Money" Candidate.

General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is said to be a candidate to succeed Senator Daniels on the "sound money" issue.

British Troops for Nicaragua.

Advices received state that Rear-Admiral Stephenson at midnight sent a note to the commander of the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, saying that he proposed to occupy Corinto with British troops at 1 o'clock, April 27, to enforce the payment of the indemnity of $75,000 to Great Britain.

The republic has been declared under martial law. Many residents are leaving Corinto.

The Labor World.

London has 200,000 factory girls.

Woman station masters are employed in some Austrian railways.

Lake Superior miners expect to ship 10,000,000 tons of iron ore this season.

Wages in the Cocheco Mills, at Dover, N. H., are to be increased five per cent.

The invention of the typewriter has given employment to half a million of women.

Eugene V. Debs says that the talk of unemployed railroad men migrating to Venezuela is a fake.

London bootmakers are making violent objections to the introduction of improved American machinery.

The number of women employed at the collieries in South Staffordshire, England, has fallen since 1875 from 1221 to 166.

The strike of the Paris omnibus drivers for higher wages and shorter hours has increased. The strikers have been rioting.

The wages of berry-pickers in the strawberry regions of Deleware have been reduced from two to 1½ cents per quart. Thousands of people are affected by this cut-down.

It is proposed to utilize the labor of the unemployed upon the vacant lots of Brooklyn in tilling them upon the Detroit plan, which is also being adopted by other cities with success.

At an elevation of 15,645 feet above the sea level on the Peruvian Central Railroad it was discerned that 100 men were required to do the same amount of work that fifty would do on a sea level.

Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell found in stores in New York City 347 women working with seats but for thirty-four. Mrs. Nathan found one big store in which the girl who sat down was discharged.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have decided to wage war upon the Baltimore Baseball Club, and from now until the trouble is settled all union men affiliated in any way with the Federation of Labor are requested by the carpenters to taboo the champions. The trouble grew out of the construction of the new grandstand by non-union men.

Several Sundays ago some fifteen union carpenters assembled in San Francisco, Cal., and put up a house for one of the union, Patrick Hughes, who was in need of some assistance. By night the modest cottage was practically finished and ready for occupancy. The union could not give money, but its labor was at its own disposal and it gave it freely and voluntarily.

According to the ninth annual report of the relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there is a surplus of $273,751 in the treasury of that organization. During the year $366,015 was received from 4112 depositors. Benefits have been paid to members since 1886, disabled from accidents, aggregating $722,565. The sums that have been paid out in death benefits amount to $1,279,215.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "Salvation."

TEXT: "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."—Isaiah iv., 6.

Isaiah stands head and shoulders above the other Old Testament authors in vivid descriptiveness of Christ. Other prophets give an outline of our Saviour's features. Some of them present, as it were, the side face of Christ, others a bust of Christ, but Isaiah gives us the full length portrait of Christ. Other Scripture writers excel in some things—Ezekiel more weird, David more pathetic, Solomon more epigrammatic, Habakkuk more sublime—but when you want to see Christ coming out from the gates of prophecy in all His grandeur and glory you involuntarily turn to Isaiah, so that if the prophecies in regard to Christ might be called the "Oratorio of the Messiah" the writing of Isaiah is the "Halleluiah Chorus," where all the batons wave and all the trumpets come in. Isaiah was not a man picked up out of insignificance by inspiration. He was known and honored. Josephus and Philo and Sirach extolled him in their writings. What Paul was among the apostles Isaiah was among the prophets.

My text finds him standing on a mountain of inspiration, looking out into the future, beholding Christ advancing and anxious that all men might know Him. His voice rings down the ages, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." "Oh," says some one, "that was for olden times." No, my hearer. If you have traveled in other lands, you have taken a circular letter of credit from some banking house in New York and in St. Petersburg or Venice or Rome or Melbourne or Calcutta, you presented that letter and got financial help immediately. And I want you to understand that the text, instead of being appropriate for one age or for one land, is a circular letter for all ages and for all lands, and where ever it is presented for help the help comes. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."

I come to-day with no hair spun theories of religion, with no nice distinctions, with no elaborate disquisition, but with an urgent call to personal religion. The gospel of Christ is a powerful medicine. It either kills or cures. There are those who say: "I would like to become a Christian. I have been waiting a good while for the right kind of influences to come," and still you are waiting. You are wiser in worldly things than you are in religious things. If you want to get to Albany, you go the Grand Central Depot or to the steamboat wharf, and having got your ticket you do not sit down on the wharf or sit in the depot. You get aboard the boat or train. And yet there are men who say they are waiting to get to heaven, waiting, waiting, but not with intelligent waiting, or they would get on board the line of Christian influences that would bear them into the kingdom of God.

Now, you know very well that to seek a thing is to search for it with earnest endeavor. If you want to see a certain man in this city, and there is a matter of $10,000 connected with your seeing him, and you cannot at first find him, you do not give up the search. You look in the directory, but cannot find the name. You go in circles where you think perhaps he may mingle, and having found the part of the city where he lives, but perhaps not knowing the street, you go through street after street and from block to block, and you keep on searching for weeks and for months.

You say, "It is a matter of $10,000 whether I see him or not." Oh, that men were as persistent in seeking for Christ! Had you one-half that persistence you would long ago have found Him who is the joy of the forgiven spirit. We may pay our debts, we may attend church, we may relieve the poor, we may be public benefactors, and yet all our life disobey the text, never see God, never gain heaven. Oh, that the Spirit of God would help me, while I try to show you, in carrying out the idea of my text, first how to seek the Lord and in the next place when to seek Him.

I remark, in the first place, you are to seek the Lord through earnest and believing prayer. God is not an autocrat or a despot seated on a throne, with His arms resting on brazen lions and a sentinel pacing up and down at the foot of the throne. God is a father seated in a bower, waiting for His children to come and climb on His knee and get His kiss and His benediction. Prayer is the cup with which we go the "fountain of living water" and dip up refreshment for our thirsty soul. Grace does not come to the heart as we set a cask at the corner of the house to catch the rain in the shower. It is a pulley fastened to the throne of God, which we pull, bringing the blessing.

I do not care so much what posture you take in prayer nor how large an amount of voice you use. You might get down on your face before God, if you did not pray right inwardly there would be no response. You might cry at the top of your voice, and unless you had a believing spirit within your cry would not go further up than the shout of a plowboy to his oxen. Prayer must be believing, earnest, loving. You are in your house some summer day and a shower comes up, and a bird, affrighted, darts into the window and wheels about the room. You seize it. You smooth its ruffled plumage. You feel its fluttering heart. You say, "Poor thing, poor thing!" Now, a prayer goes out of the storm of this world into the window of God's mercy, and He catches it, and He feels its fluttering pulse, and He puts it in His own bosom of affection and safety. Prayer is a warm, ardent, pulsating exercise. It is an electric battery which, touched, thrills to the throne of God. It is the diving bell in which we go down into the depths of God's mercy and bring up "pearls of great price." There was an instance where prayer made the waves of the Gennesaret solid as stone pavement. Oh, how many wonderful things prayer has accomplished! Have you ever tried it? In the days when the Scotch Covenanters were persecuted and the enemies were after them one of the head men among the Covenanters prayed: "Oh, Lord, we be as dead men unless Thou shalt help us! Oh, Lord, throw the lap of Thy cloak over these poor things!" And instantly a Scotch mist developed and hid the persecuted from their persecutors—the promise literally fulfilled, "While they are yet speaking I will hear."

Have you ever tried the power of prayer? God says, "He is loving and faithful and patient." Do you believe that? You are told that Christ came to save sinners. Do you believe that? You are told that all you have to do to get the pardon of the gospel is to ask for it. Do you believe that? Then come to Him and say: "O Lord, I know Thou canst not lie. Thou hast told me to come for pardon and I could get it. I come, Lord. Keep Thy promise and liberate my captive soul."

Oh, that you might have an altar in the parlor, in the kitchen, in the store, in the barn, for Christ will be willing to come again to the manger to hear prayer. He would come to your place of business as He confronted Matthew, the tax commissioner. If a measure should come before Congress that you thought would ruin the Nation, how you would send in petitions and remonstrances. And yet there has been enough sin in your heart to ruin it forever, and you have never remonstrated or petitioned against it. If your physical health failed and you had the means, you would go and spend the summer in Germany and the winter in Italy, and you would think it a very cheap outlay if you had to go all round the earth to get back your physical health. Have you made any effort, any expenditure, any exertion for your immortal and spiritual health?

Oh, that you might now begin to seek after God with earnest prayer! Some of you have been working for years and years for the support of your families. Have you given one-half day to the working out of your salvation with fear and trembling? You came here with an earnest purpose, I take it, as I have come hither with an earnest purpose, and we meet face to face, and I tell you, first of all, if you want to find the Lord you must pray and pray and pray.

I remark again, you must seek the Lord through Bible study. The Bible is the newest book in the world. "Oh," you say, "it was made hundreds of years ago, and the learned men of King James translated it hundreds of years ago." I confute that idea by telling you it is not five minutes old when God by His blessed spirit retranslates it into the heart. If you will, in the seeking of the way of life through Scripture study, implore God's light to fall upon the page, you will find that these promises are not one second old, and that they drop straight from the throne of God into your heart.

There are many people to whom the Bible does not amount to much. If they merely look at the outside beauty, why, it will no more lead them to Christ than Washington's farewell address, or the Koran of Mohammed, or the Shaster of the Hindoos. It is the inward light of God's word you must get. I went up to the Church of the Madeleine in Paris and looked at the doors, which are the most wonderfully constructed I ever saw, and I could have staid there for a whole week, but I had only a little time. So, having glanced at the wonderful carving on the doors, I passed in and looked at the radiant altars and the sculptured dome. Alas, that so many stop at the outside door of God's holy word, looking at the rhetorical beauties instead of going in and looking at the altars of sacrifice and the dome of God's mercy and salvation that hovers over penitent and believing souls!

When you come into the religious circle, come only with one notion and only for one purpose—to find the way to Christ. When I see people critical about sermons, and critical about tones of voice, and critical about sermonic delivery, they make me think of a man in prison. He is condemned to death, but an officer of the government brings a pardon and puts it through the wicket of the prison and says: "Here is your pardon. Come and get it." "What! Do you expect me to take that pardon offered with such a voice as you have, with such an awkward manner as you have? I would rather die than so compromise my rhetorical notions." Ah, the man does not say that. He takes it. It is his life. He does not care how it is handed to him. And if to-day that pardon from the throne of God is offered to our souls should we not seize it regardless of all nonessentials?

But I come now to the last part of my text. It tells us when we are to seek the Lord, "while He may be found." When is that? Old age? You may not see old age. To-morrow? You may not see to-morrow. To-night? You may not see to-night. Now! Oh, if I could only write on every heart in three capital letters that word N-O-W—now!

Sin is an awful disease. I hear people say with a toss of the head and with a trivial manner, "Oh, yes, I'm a sinner." Sin is an awful disease. It is leprosy. It is dropsy. It is consumption. It is all moral disorders in one. Now, you know there is a crisis in a disease. Perhaps you have had some illustration of it in your family. Sometimes the physician has called, and he has looked at the patient and said: "That case was simple enough, but the crisis has passed. If you had called me yesterday or this morning, I could have cured the patient. It is too late now. The crisis passed." Just so it is in the spiritual treatment of the soul—there is a crisis.

There are some here who can remember instances in life when, if they had bought a certain property, they would have become very rich. A few acres that would have cost them almost nothing were offered them. They refused them. Afterward a large village or city sprung up on those acres of ground, and they see what a mistake they made in not buying the property. There was an opportunity of getting it. It never came back again. And so it is in regard to a man's spirtual and eternal fortune. There is a chance. If you let that go, perhaps it never comes back. Certainly that one never comes back.

A gentleman told me that at the battle of Gettysburg he stood upon a height looking off upon the conflicting armies. He said it was the most exciting moment of his life. Now one army seeming to triumph and now the other. After awhile the host wheeled in such a way that he knew in five minutes the whole question would be decided. He said the emotion was almost unbearable. There is just such a time to-day with you—the forces of light on one side, the forces of death on the other side, and in a few moments the matter will be settled for eternity.

Oh, if men could only catch one glimpse of Christ, I know they would love Him! Your heart leaps at the sight of a glorious sunrise or sunset. Can you be without emotion as the Sun of Righteousness rises behind Calvary and sets behind Joseph's sepulcher? He is a blessed Saviour. Every Nation has its type of beauty. There is German beauty, and Swiss beauty, and Italian beauty, and English beauty, but I care not in what land a man first looks at Christ he pronounces Him "Chief among 10,000, and the one altogether lovely."

The diamond districts of Brazil are carefully guarded, and a man does not get in there except by a pass from the Government, but the love of Christ is a diamond district we may all enter and pick up treasures for eternity. "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

Take the hint of the text that I have no time to dwell upon—the hint that there is a time when He cannot be found. There was a man in this city eighty years of age who said to a clergyman who came in, "Do you think that a man eighty years of age can get pardoned?" "Oh, yes," said the clergyman. The old man said: "I can't. When I was twenty years of age—I am now eighty years—the Spirit of God came to my soul, and I felt the importance of attending to these things, but I put it off, I rejected God, and since then I have had no feeling." "Well," said the minister, "wouldn't you like to have me pray with you?" Yes," replied the old man, "but it will do no good. You can pray with me if you like to." The minister knelt down and prayed and commended the man's soul to God. It seemed to have no effect upon him. After awhile the last hour of the man's life came, and through his delirium a spark of intelligence seemed to flash, and with his last breath he said, "I shall never be forgiven." "Oh, seek the Lord while He may be found!"

Two American Suspects Freed in Cuba.

The Spanish authorities released Bolton and Richelieu, two American sailors, who have been in prison at Santiago de Cuba for suspected complicity in the revolution. They are required to report once a week to the court until their trial takes place. The American Consul protests that the men tell a straight story and are innocent.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 5.

Lesson Text: "The Agony in Gethsemane," Mark xiv., 32-42 —Golden Text: John xviii., 11—Commentary.

32. "And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane, and He saith to His disciples, Sit ye here while I shall pray." On their way to the mount of Olives He told them that, according to the Scriptures, He would be smitten and they would forsake Him. He said also that Peter would deny Him, upon which Peter and all the others said that they would never do such a thing (verses 27 to 31). They then come to Gethsemane, which signifies an oil press, suggestive of the bruising which He was here to undergo that He might give to us the anointing of the Holy Spirit. For the trials of Gethsemane special strength was needed, concerning which He must talk with His Father, but into this and many other communions His disciples cannot enter, so He goes alone to pray.

33. "And He taketh with Him Peter and James and John and began to be sore amazed and to be very heavy." Matthew says "sorrowful and very heavy." It could not be anything He did not know about beforehand, for He knew all things, but the powers of darkness were about to do their worst, the great crisis to which He had looked forward from eternity was at hand, and it might be said that satan was about to engage Him in a hand to hand conflict.

34. "And sayeth unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death. Tarry ye here and watch." In Math. xxvi., 28, it is, "Watch with Me." His humanity craved their sympathy, but how little He found! He was truly the lonely man as well as the man of sorrows, and even the favored three, of whom the beloved John was nearest to Him, could not enter into His experiences. If ever a sense of heaviness and darkness comes over you in your Christian life, when you know in your heart that you desire above all things to serve the Lord and do only His will, think upon Isa. l., 10, and praise God for fellowship with His Son Jesus Christ.

35. "And He went forward a little and fell on the ground and prayed that if it were possible the hour might pass from Him." He seems to have left eight of the disciples just inside the garden, to have taken the three a little farther, and then to have gone alone about a stone's cast (Luke xxii., 41), and to have kneeled down, then fallen upon His face. He certainly did not shrink from the cross and the atonement which He came to make, but a careful study of Heb. v., 7, will show that the agony was so great that He feared lest He might die under it and not reach the cross to finish the great atonement.

36. "And He said: Abba, Father, all things are possible unto Thee. Take away this cup from Me. Nevertheless not what I will, but what Thou wilt." We read elsewhere that He prayed earnestly, with strong crying and tears, and sweat as it were drops of blood, and that an angel strengthened Him. He was willing to die in the garden and leave His great work unfinished if it should please the Father to have it so, but the passage in Hebrews says that He was heard, and therefore delivered from this premature death. This is the best light I have upon it, and present it as such, but let each search for himself in reliance upon the Holy Spirit. There are mysteries in the atonement which we cannot comprehend.

37. "And He cometh and findeth them sleeping and saith unto Peter: Simon, sleepest thou? Couldst not thou watch one hour?" The great glory of the Transfiguration as well as the great sorrow of Gethsemane was too much for the flesh, for they seem to have slept in the former (Luke ix., 32) as well as in the latter.

38. "Watch ye and pray lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak." Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him, for He knoweth our frame (Ps. ciii., 13). What a comfort it is! But let us not pity ourselves as satan through Peter advised Jesus to do (Math. xvi., 22, margin). Though our Lord recognizes and pities our weakness He Himself has provided that He will be our strength so that we may sing, "The Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song" (Isa. xii., 2). We are to realize our weakness and never to rely upon ourselves, for His strength is made perfect in weakness, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength (II Cor. xii., 9; Isa. xl., 29).

39. "And again He went away and prayed and spake the same words." We need not fear the repetition of the same words in our prayers provided they are from the heart, nor need we fear to ask many times for the same thing, for Paul also besought the Lord thrice to remove his thorn in the flesh, and Jesus Himself has taught us to be importunate in prayer (II Cor. xii., 8; Luke xi., 8). At the same time He has put us on our guard against vain repetitions for the sake of much speaking (Math. vi., 7).

40. "And when He returned He found them asleep again (for their eyes were heavy). Neither wist they what to answer Him." We think of the ten virgins going out to meet the bridegroom, yet all slumbered and slept. We think of Jonah asleep in the storm, while the sailors called upon their gods and put forth every effort. We think of the multitudes of Christians who now seem to be asleep through one or other of satan's many soporific doses, and of the preachers who seem to be asleep, too, and cry peace to the people when they ought to sound an alarm because of the great apostasy and the manifest nearness of the end of this age.

41. "And He cometh the third time and saith unto them: Sleep on now and take your rest. It is enough. The hour is come. Behold the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners." He had gone away the third time and prayed, saying the same words (Math. xxvi., 44), and returning finds them still asleep. Then He says these words. Contrast the rest which He here calls "your rest," as He thus addresses them, and the rest which He has provided by these very sufferings of His (Math. xi., 28), but to which the majority of believers are so indifferent, for they seem to know nothing of it. They will not cease from their own works either as to salvation or service (Heb. iv., 1.; x., 11; Rom. iv., 5; Eph. ii., 10), and therefore cannot know His rest.

42. "Rise up. Let us go. Lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand." And so, being strengthened, He goes forth to meet His enemies and to give Himself into their hands, for His hour to die had come, and He was ready for the sacrifice. No man took His life from Him. He laid it down of Himself (John x., 18).

Georgia's Great Soldier Colony.

The Soldiers' Colony Company, of which P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, is at the head, closed a deal at Atlanta with ex-Governor Northen, of Georgia, and the Immigration Bureau for a solid tract of 100,000 acres in South Georgia. Five thousand persons will be settled there this fall, beginning in September.

WAS A PHILOSOPHER.

A BEGGAR STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE WHO HAD A SYSTEM.

Mendicancy Carried Out Upon Practical Lines—Why He Avoided the Rich—Stood Outside a Restaurant, but Never Begged From a Hungry Looking Man.

He was a wretched looking chap, so thinly clad that he was really an object of pity. He had sought a secluded corner at the entrance of a cheap restaurant near Herald square, and for awhile it seemed as if he had chosen the spot merely to escape the chilling blasts of the cutting wind. Many men passed into the place, but he spoke to none. Finally one who had just completed his meal came forth. The man started forward, hesitated a moment and then resumed his former position. Soon another man, apparently in a great hurry, came from the restaurant, buttoning his coat as he walked. In a moment the poor fellow stood in the way and barely had he uttered his request for help when he was rewarded with a dime.

A moment later a group of young men in very high spirits passed into the restaurant. To an ordinary student they would have been just the right men to approach for alms, but the beggar saw them not. It was only to certain men returning to the street that he made himself known. It was but the work of a moment to pick an acquaintance with the fellow, and when he found I was interested he talked freely of his plan.

"I had to do a good deal of thinking about it when I first started in," he said. "I can't get work now, and when I have work I can only keep at it for a little while on account of rheumatism. When I saw I had to beg, I thought I might as well do it right or not at all. If you know anything about men's faces and clothes, you don't have to do any guesswork at all. I can tell long before I get near a man what my chances are with him, and if I don't think that it's ten to one I will get something I don't try him, for there's no good in wearing yourself out and getting common. Some fellows go along the street and try to touch every well dressed man they meet. They couldn't do anything worse, for everybody sees what they're doing and knows they are professionals and steers clear of them. The only time to go up against well dressed men as a straight thing, without regard to their faces, is when they are full and feeling happy over it.

"The average well dressed man or woman is the hardest kind of a person to hit. They do lots for charity, but it's in a different way—societies, schools for kids, kindergartens and missions—and they think they are doing enough. If any one hits them on the street, they put them down for a professional. You have got to judge the well dressed people by their faces and general manner and let their clothes count for nothing.

"Whenever I have to do any street work, I always select the people of the lower middle classes, who don't put on any front—women especially. I mean people who live comfortably, but haven't got any too much money to spare. Say, you may think I'm stringing you, but I would rather have one nickel from one of them than a quarter from a fellow who could stand it and had it to burn. Funny, but I feel just as sentimental about that sometimes as if I was earning it, and I would earn it if I had the chance.

"Now, you take this stand of mine here today. There's three men who gave me something—two nickels and a dime. I have been here half an hour and I've only struck five men. I missed two. Well, three out of five don't look like bad guesswork, if you want to call it so, does it? This is the cheapest restaurant in the neighborhood. There's the Imperial, Marlborough and all the other big hotel restaurants I could have taken, but I'll bet I wouldn't have got a thing from the people who came from any of them. The men who go in here don't pay over 25 or 30 cents for what they eat, and I'm willing to take my chances with them right along.

"I always wait till a man comes out. Some people think it ought to be the other way, for the reason that a man who was hungry would be more apt to give out of sympathy for the man who was hitting him for money for something to eat. But I didn't figure it out that way. You see, these are pretty hard times, and there's more people in hard luck than there ever was before. Now, it's bad enough to be in hard luck, but it's worse yet to be hungry, and when a man is up against both games little things will bother him that wouldn't affect him at all if he had his stomach full. I reason that pretty nearly every man who comes in here is either in hard luck or else he is a miser who don't want to spend any more than is actually necessary. If it wasn't so, you know they would all go to the big restaurants in the hotels, for you know as well as I do that the right kind of a man likes good things to eat and nice clean service if he can afford it.

"Well, I am onto the misers, and I leave them alone. When the decent man comes out, he feels better for having had his dinner. He is ready for business, and life is a great deal brighter to him than it was half an hour before. I ask him to help me. He says to himself: 'Well, I feel pretty good. This fellow is in worse luck than I am. I know what it is to feel hungry. I won't miss the nickel very much,' and then I get it. When he hands it to me, he feels better for it, and he looks it, too, and if he has been doing things that are not quite up to the limit he consoles himself with the fact that he ain't such a bad fellow after all. And he ain't either. So you see there's two of us happy, and if there was more of it the world would be happier. Thanks, boss."

Then the philosopher went in to dinner.—New York Herald.

Equal to the Emergency.

An old admiral well known for his power of exaggeration was describing a voyage at supper one night. "While cruising in the Pacific," he said, "we passed an island which was positively red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the guests, smiling incredulously, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," replied the undaunted admiral, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs."—Pearson's Weekly.

Baldness.

Men become bald more frequently than women because of the closeness of the hats they wear, which keep the head too hot, induce perspiration and weaken the hair. The boys of the famous Blue Coat schools of London, who never wear hats, never become bald late in life.

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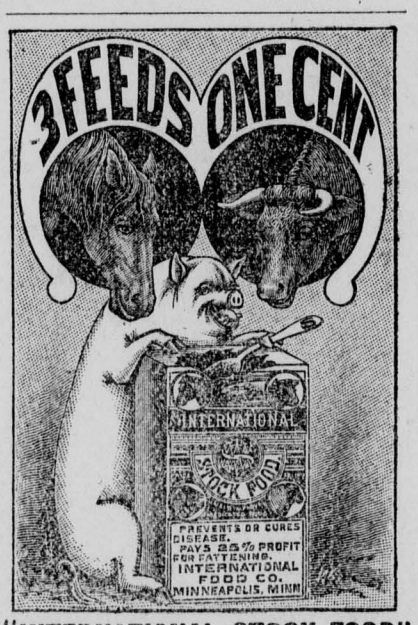

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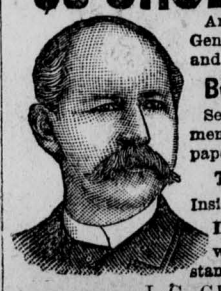

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